MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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THE history of many countries has been perpetuated in a humorous form; we are reminded of this fact through having noticed that a Comic History of England in five volumes was among the books sold in a Shanghai auction room several days ago. So far as we are aware the comic history of China is still to be written, but this cannot be for lack of material to supply the humorous element. It is currently reported, for instance, that during the Revolution of 1911 there was a tacit understanding on both sides that there should be no fighting during meal times; and all foreign residents in China who have noticed with what punctuality the meal hours are observed by the native population can easily believe that what is here stated is true, even though it might be only a legend. But a fact now is to be recorded which is not by any means a legend. In the REVIEW of April 13 Mr. E. J. Purcell, one of the two Americans who were held captive by Chinese bandits in Honan, related his experiences and that of his comrade in captivity, Mr. Kyle. It was announced at the time of Mr. Purcell's release that the Chinese authorities had "ransomed" him, that is, the bandits were given a handsome sum of money (stated to be Tls. 20,000) to induce them to let him go. Mr. Kyle, however, was made the subject of further negotiations and the amazing announcement now comes from Peking that Mr. Kyle's release has been secured not by the payment of any money but by giving the three bandit chiefs appointments as Majors in the Honan army, the incidental sop having been thrown in that they are pardoned for their past crimes. It reminds one of the days of Robin Hood in Merrie England, except that it is not recorded that he received an army appointment. Let us translate this incident into American conditions. Supposing that in the wilds of Kentucky, let us say, Baron Reading, the distinguished head of Britain's judiciary, on his recent trip to America had been made a captive by the "moonshiners" —if there are still any left. Then, after negotiations which drag out for more than a month, President Wilson at last secures the release of the Baron by appointing the chief of the mountaineer gang to a high position in the U. S. Army!

THAT the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been rendered useless by the Revolution in Russia is the gist of an opinion expressed by Viscount Miura Goro, who, according to the *Japan Chronicle*, has become so prominent a figure in Japanese politics that whenever there is a political change in the air his name is always to the fore. The Viscount made a journey to Kioto on the sixteenth of last month, where he expressed himself very frankly, among other things remarking that it had to be admitted,

though with much reluctance, that Germany is superior to the Allies in the art of warfare, and that if the war situation did not improve Japan would have to prepare itself to receive another overture from the Allies for the despatch of Japanese troops. Touching on the matter of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Viscount remarked that it had always been one-sided, and had become more so since America was excluded from its application; and although the Alliance was not entirely without value so long as Russia had figured as a formidable force in world politics, now that Russia had become a negligible factor the Alliance had been deprived of its last vestige of meaning so far as Japan was concerned. Viscount Miura expressed himself as strongly opposed to any intervention by Japan in Siberia, as he considered that Japan by despatching troops would only intensify the misgivings of the Powers, with the result that *post bellum* days would be made very difficult. Notwithstanding that he had a poor opinion of the Alliance, it is worth noting that the Viscount when discussing Japan in relation to India made the significant remark: "Should Germany try to invade India, Japan can show no hesitation in going to Britain's assistance in fulfillment of the obligations that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance imposes upon her."

WE are informed that with few exceptions Americans in China have responded promptly in filling out the Income Tax forms, and we presume also have sent the necessary remittances to the Internal Revenue collectors in America, but as there is no office in China to receive such payments, definite information on this point is not available. To that small body of Americans in China who have not complied with the Income Tax law it will be a matter of considerable interest to know that the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury Department has issued a notification to the effect that Income Tax "dodgers" will suffer the full penalty of the law. Commissioner Roper of the U. S. Internal Revenue service is quoted in the *Official Bulletin* of March 22 as follows: "The man who failed to register under the selective-service act was regarded by the War Department as a slacker and prosecuted as such. The man who fails to file his Income Tax return will be regarded as a 'money-slacker,' and when discovered, as he will be, will be made to suffer full penalties of the law. . .The duty of the honest man does not end with the payment of his own tax. I call upon him to aid in bringing into camp the tax dodger. A man so niggardly as to seek to evade what his representatives in Congress have declared to be his just share of a tax imposed for the support of our arms is deserving of no consideration and will receive none. Congress has distributed this tax justly and equitably. The rate is fixed so that the rich man and the men of moderate means are assessed, each according to his income. No man can offer the excuse that his neighbor escapes what he is made to pay. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all good citizens to aid in carrying out the intent and spirit of the law, which is that the burden of the war tax be evenly distributed and every man compelled to pay his just quota."

MR. T. R. JERNIGAN, dean of the American bar in China, contributes to the *Shanghai Gazette* an excellent article on America's work in the Philippines, in which he points out that America has gone into the Philippines as a civilizer and not, as European nations generally have when taking up a foreign possession, as colonizers. The American policy is to lay great emphasis on primary education. Mr. Jernigan says that educational work in the Philippines has been an undoubted credit to the government and the people. From Egypt to India and the Philippines special attention is being given to the native people, but the American methods in the Philippines differ from those of England in Egypt and India in that the attention given to elementary instruction is emphasized with greater positiveness both in the method and the spirit. In his book on Egypt Lord Cromer writes, what Americans have learned to avoid, as follows: "The intellectual phase through which India is now passing stands before the world as a warning that it is unwise, even if it is not dangerous, to create too wide a gap between the state of education in the higher and lower classes in an Oriental country governed under the inspiration of Western democracy." Commenting on this quotation from Lord Cromer's book, Judge Elliott says:—"It is conceded by most disinterested observers that the comparative failure of the educational system in India has been due to the character of the instruction given and the stress laid on higher education, academic and technical. In both India and Egypt primary education is left largely to private schools where instruction is in the vernacular and under the control of the native religious teachers." In British India alone it is estimated that there are six million wives, many of them mothers, who are under sixteen years of age, and in a country where such a custom is allowed to exist the education of girls would appear as a hopeless task. And the failure of Oriental countries to keep step with the progress of the times is due in the main to the unmanly appreciation in which Orientals hold their women. The wisdom and justice of America in repudiating the educational methods obtaining in Egypt and India is confirmed by the educational methods which obtain in the Philippine Islands, and the results which can be seen by all.

ONE of the examples of how Chinese ideas are peaceably penetrating the Western world is to be found in the fact that not only is the sovereign Chinese remedy ginseng being extensively grown in America for the Chinese market, but also, as we note from an article which is given great prominence in the March 22 issue of the *Scientific American*, American doctors are beginning to think that there is no very great superstition in the Chinese idea that ginseng is a valuable medicinal plant, but on the contrary that this root is of great value medicinally, and experiments are being made with it continually to determine its therapeutic value. In the early days of American commerce with China quite considerable quantities of ginseng root, which grew wild in the American forests, was to be had for the digging, and, sent out here, it helped to pay for valuable silks and tea. Ginseng has been known in America for more than two hundred years, and the demand from China has been so great that, as a result of the energetic hunting for it, it was in a fair way to become extinct; about three decades ago it became so scarce that it became a profitable industry to cultivate it. American producers of this valuable Chinese remedy receive from eight to nine dollars gold a pound for it, and half an acre of land will produce six to seven thousand dollars—that is, if the cultivator knows how to get results. The plant reproduces from seed but the seeds are unusual. They will not germinate until the second season, or about eighteen months after harvesting, and the utmost care must be taken to keep the soil at the proper degree of moisture. If too moist, the roots rot and lose their vitality. The patience of the ginseng grower is further tried by the fact that after the seed germinates and little plants begin to grow it takes five years before the root matures sufficiently for use. Roots that are hard are in poor demand, whereas a short stubby root, rather light in color, sponge-like to the touch, and light in weight compared with the size, commands a good price, particularly in proportion as it more closely resembles a human form in shape—the latter being, of course, merely an Oriental fancy.

MR. James Kerfoot, who is prominently connected with the cotton manufacturing interests controlled by the premier British firm in Shanghai, Jardine, Matheson & Company, gave the Shanghai public its first inkling, by a letter published in the daily press during the week, that negotiations were pending for the purchase by Japanese interests of the plant of the International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. The fact that the offer to purchase the plant came from Japanese was not disclosed either in Mr. Kerfoot's letter nor at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held May 1, but it is an open secret that such is the fact. The gist of Mr. Kerfoot's letter was that it would be a reflection on all Britishers, and especially on Lancashire cotton men, to let this large cotton manufacturing plant go out of British hands at this time merely because it was possible by reason of fortuitous circumstances for the shareholders to realize very handsomely on their shares, as the offer would realize a return of Tls. 175 for seventy-five-tael shares; nevertheless it was a bad bargain as the plant at present prices could not be replaced below three times the price offered for it. The proposal to sell received the backing of Messrs. Rayner and Levy, two of the directors, but was opposed by the two other directors, Mr. Hide, who is managing director of the prominent British press-packing firm of Mackenzie & Company, and also by Mr. Ayscough, who is the managing partner of the large British firm of Scott, Harding & Co. A lively discussion took place at the shareholders' meeting, at which Mr. Rayner painted a dark picture of the prospects for the local cotton spinning industry during the next few years, as the cotton crop this year was bad, no cotton could be secured from India, and there was even a possibility of not getting a sufficient supply of coal. The appeal to patriotism sounded by Mr. Kerfoot in his letter had evoked what was intended to be a sarcastic comment from a correspondent in the French paper that here was a grand opportunity for Mr. Kerfoot, as he could back up his ideas by forming a company to take over the plant, seeing that he felt that it was about to be sold for one-third of its value. When the meeting assembled it was soon made manifest that for the present, at least, the mill would not go into Japanese hands. Mr. Hide, in the course of a speech, announced that a better offer had been received from a responsible British firm, which was later announced as being Jardine's. The meeting was adjourned so that the situation thus created might be dealt with.

SHANGHAI has had another riot during the week; and the affair, no matter from which angle it is viewed, was a most unfortunate one. At the last meeting of the Shanghai Ratepayers, which corresponds to a Legislative assembly in Western lands, the proposal of the Municipal Council, which in its essence is merely an executive committee for the Ratepayers, to increase the fees for hawkers' licenses from two to three dollars a month was approved—this increase having been included in a long list of license fees covering a variety of subjects. The increased license fees were to be enforced from the first of this month. The Municipal Council

in dealing with this matter unfortunately acted in a rather abrupt manner—merely exhibiting, however, in dealing with these *Chinese* residents the same spirit of abruptness as previous Councils have been known to do when dealing with *foreign* residents - for instance when, several years ago, a large number of residents suddenly found their names dropped from the list of those eligible for a seat on the Council. The explanation on that occasion was that the qualifications had been figured on the wrong basis for many decades and that, having discovered the mistake, the Secretariat merely dropped the "superfluous" names. But this explanation was not made until after the event.

THE hawkers and market men of Shanghai made strong protest when the new fees were about to be collected, and enforced a petition, which was presented quietly and peaceably, by a refusal to open their stalls or to offer any food for sale on the first day of the month. Like frequently happens in similar circumstances, the occasion was made use of by unruly elements in the Settlement—which the increasing cost of living has put in a bad temper—to destroy property, to gather in crowds, and to assume a threatening and disorderly attitude generally. The result was that the Volunteers were called out, and the Police were equipped with additional arms. There were frequent occasions when the Police used their clubs freely in dispersing the mob, and there was one instance where a Sikh constable, having been hit over the head by a coolie with a bamboo, retaliated by shooting the coolie through the neck; there were also several somewhat similar shooting incidents. The net result of the affair so far is as follows. The Municipal Council had the laudable object by an increase of the hawkers' license fees to discourage this form of selling, and it is an undoubted fact that during the summer months disease is frequently spread by the activities of the hawkers. However, as was the case some years ago, to use the words of the then Chairman of the Municipal Council at the meeting of the Ratepayers, the Council had gone about the right thing in the wrong way, and the foreign community in Shanghai now stands in the unenviable position of having the majority of native residents feel that they have intimidated the foreign executive body from enforcing a paltry license fee by a display of force and unruliness. The fact of the matter is that the decision of the Council not to enforce the license fee was made independent of the incidental rioting, but with things the world over in the unsettled state that they are at present the proper thing for the Council to have done would have been to make its explanation beforehand and not afterwards; and then, having once committed itself to a certain course of action, not to have changed it.

IN a judgment delivered at the Shanghai Mixed Court Monday last, Mr. Grant Jones, the British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong decided that the Municipal bye-law prohibiting the sale of opium in Shanghai is *ultra vires*, or, in other words, that the Municipal Council had exceeded its authority in passing this bye-law. The matter came before the Court through a Chinese having been charged with the selling of opium without a license which the Council had refused to issue. The Court expressed the opinion, among other things, that general refusal to grant licenses for a specific trade or occupation which a bye-law requires to be conducted under license is equivalent to an absolute prohibition, and if the Council could so deal with one trade it could at will prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, of meat, and the keeping of dogs, as well as suppress theaters, bowling alleys and laundries. Although the bye-law itself complied with the requirement that it "must contain permanent legal provisions, operating generally and impartially, for its enforcement cannot be left to the will or unregulated discretion of the Municipal authorities," it was otherwise with the administration of the bye-law. Mr. Grant Jones, in concluding his judgment, said:

"The bye-law provides for the licensing of intoxicating and other drugs, and yet it is a matter of common knowledge which had been repeatedly brought to the knowledge of the Courts that more deleterious drugs than opium, such as morphia, cocaine, arsenic, veronal and strychnine are freely dispensed in our midst without any effort on the part of the authorities to control the traffic. There is here a discrimination in administration of the bye-law which in my opinion vitiates to a great extent prosecutions such as the present. We are of opinion, however, that defendant's proper remedy was by way of mandamus from the Court of Consuls and that a conviction should be entered against him but in the circumstances we are not prepared to inflict more than a nominal penalty. Defendant is fined $10."

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OF THE FAR EAST

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Latest Developments In The Chinese Political Situation

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

A LEADING star on the southern horizon, according to contradictory reports from Canton, has fallen and re-risen. Lu Yung-ting, whose death has been announced by his opponents, is nevertheless still living and, like Robin Hood of old, occasionally dwelling in the wilderness by himself. On account of his belief to the contrary, Premier Tuan last week rushed to Hankow to urge Tsao Kun and his associates to crush opposition in the South-western provinces. His trip, similar to that of President Feng's, incidentally reveals dissension in the North, and partially confirms the report of a six-province league. It may, however, achieve temporary success if funds can be procured for war purposes. Silver bullets in such cases, after all, are more effective.

There is no denying that the Military Governors of Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Shantung, Chihli and Hunan, even though they have not having formed a formal league, have already set their minds upon peace and come to a definite understanding regarding the new policy of the nation. The Premier and his chief-lieutenant, Hsu Hsih-cheng, as if in opposition to them, reiterate their determination, now and then, not to talk of peace until the opposition begs for it. Meanwhile, Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, who a fortnight ago monopolized the lion's share of public attention, observes his oppressing silence, whilst Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei, seems again dissatisfied with the Government, his recent trip to the Capital being for himself not a complete triumph. New history is in the making.

One of Premier Tuan's main objects in undertaking the trip was to persuade Tsao Kun or Chang Huai-chih to send their troops to Kwangtung for reinforcing Lung Chi-kwang's forces, which are repeatedly suffering defeat. Although the loyal soldiers are victorious everywhere in Hunan, they fare less well in Kwangtung. Unless timely assistance is given the aboriginal multi-millionaire, General Lung, his forces may yet be driven back to the Hainan Islands. Over a fortnight ago Premier Tuan had already urged one of these generals to send reinforcements at once, but as none of them cared to operate in the semi-tropical zone, far away from their source of power, they offered good reasons for excusing themselves—they asked for sick leave! When they were further pressed to depart for Kwangtung, they complained of the lack of war funds. Finally they are reported to have telegraphed to the Government: "Why don't you send Hsu Shih-cheng to the Southern provinces?"

General Lu Yung-ting

Being a righthand man to Premier Tuan, General Hsu cannot proceed thither. His chief, simpleminded as he is, will be in the position of a ship without a rudder if he is at a great distance. Besides, signs are not wanting that a movement has been afoot to send General Tuan into retirement for the third time. One strong obstacle to the success of the movement is his brainy lieutenant. If he can be kept away from the political center for a couple of months, another Cabinet crisis can easily be engineered. For the present, thirty thousand Fengtien troops under his command, supporting General Tuan, constitute a formidable weapon. Should those who are working against the Premier ever succeed in sending them to Kwangtung, the Cabinet's overthrow immediately follows. Perhaps the Premier can get the other twenty thousand soldiers from Fengtien to back him up, but the soldiers without a directing brain are but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Unquestionably, these fifty thousand soldiers, whose recruiting commenced soon after Yuan Shih-kai's death in 1916, whose training was supervised by Chang Tso-ling on his behalf, whose equipment, arms and ammunition were secured by force two months ago, and who are now commanded by Hsu Shih-cheng, are the source of General Tuan's strength. His Cabinet, however, cannot be upheld by them alone without giving to the other generals and

troops sufficient silver bullets in order to keep them in content.

Can money be secured for such a purpose? This is an important question, which Japanese financiers are in a better position to answer. The Government has commenced negotiations with them for two loans of Yen 20,000,000 each. Nominally, they are respectively for currency reform and the raising of the so-called moratorium, but when they are concluded their proceeds will nevertheless be used for war purposes. This is the principal understanding between Chinese and Japanese negotiators, no matter how much they may publicly repudiate it. Both the Chinese and Japanese officials have a liking for such an arrangement, which characterises many similar dealings. If these loans can be successfully concluded, a lot of leading militarists will gladly undertake the trip to the South, and political dissension in the North can be stopped for a time. Otherwise, the present Cabinet will be confronted with another acute crisis. This is plain to everybody who carefully studies China's political events—more so to the Prime Minister himself.

Negotiations over the dispatch of reinforcements to Kwangtung were conducted between Peking and Hankow by correspondence for some time, but no satisfactory conclusion has yet been reached. Fortunately for General Tuan, reports from various sources were received on the evening of the 18th and the morning of the 19th instant of Lu Yung-ting's death. They prompted him to take the trip at once. Accompanied by the Vice-Ministers of Comunications and Finance and a number of secretaries, he departed on the afternoon of the 20th for Hankow to tell the Northern militarists in person that Lu Yung-ting, the powerful leader of the South, was dead, and that time for more action was here. According to reports received from Wuchang last evening, Tsao Kun adhered to his refusal to proceed to Kwangtung, but Chang Huai-chih had lukewarmly promised to undertake the expedition. Whether there will be any big force sent to Kwangtung, however, remains to be seen.

The fact that Premier Tuan has gone to Kiukiang to consult the Military Governor of Kiangsi, and will proceed to Nanking or Pukow to have "a hearty talk" with Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, however, indicates that he is not so successful as the press represents. Why did he not return to the Capital by the Peking-Hankow Railway direct if his trip is a complete success? queries the man in the street. The result of the trip will become more plain a fortnight later, when we can view the situation more perspectively. Judgment is withheld for the present.

But who is Lu Yung-ting, the untrue report of whose death has shed so much light upon political events on this side of the Yangtse River? We do not have to search very long for the answer. He is the most important leader in the South, having under his command eight divisions or 80,000 troops, who formerly were merry but hardy foresters of the Robin Hood type and can fight well if they are given ammunition, which is now lacking. Unlike those of other commanders, who would declare independence or disobey orders to suit their whims, his soldiers obey his commands to a man. They are therefore considered the most efficient in the country, as well trained as those under the command of Tang Chi-yao, Chang Chin-yao and Feng Yu-hsiang. Even his generals will implicitly do what he dictates. Chen Ping-kun, for instance, was appointed Military Governor of Kwangtung, and when Lu Yung-ting advised him to resign on account of the opposition of the people, he resigned without murmuring. When he was ordered by Lu to fight Lung Chi-kwang this time, he again obeyed. Should there ever come a day when the North and the South negotiate for peace, Lu Yung-ting will be able to represent the latter.

General Lu's early career is no less interesting. Tang Hao-ming, his lieutenant, former Military Governor of Kwangsi and now Commander-in-chief of the revolutionary troops in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, was ambitious in youth. He had a beautiful sister, who one day was captured by a leader of the foresters and taken to a mountain cave in Kwangsi. When Tang learned of this outrage upon his return home, he climbed up the mountains alone with the intention of getting her back unaided. From a distance he saw her and a robust man standing in front of the gate as if they were ready to receive him. Finding that his sister apparently loved the man, Tang stayed with them. The brigand leader was no other than Lu Yung-ting himself. Then he had a large following. Except on this occasion, he did not rob the people, but all his men would never hesitate to plunder foreigners. Later, they surrendered to Marshal So Yu-chun upon his summoning. When Lu first joined the Government service he was a mere petty officer. In the Chinese-French War he, however, distinguished himself in field service and won rapid promotions to higher ranks. This was the only occasion, according to Chinese historians, when China won a complete victory from a modern "European nation." Lu was one of the best fighters under the banner of Marshal So in this campaign. Tang Hao-ming, his brother-in-law, also fought bravely by his side. Chen Ping-kun, another officer taking part in the war, had such great admiration for Lu's bravery that in subsequent years he married a daughter to his son. It was he who persuaded Lu Yung-ting to surrender to the Government. Mo Yung-hsiang, Military

Governor of Kwangtung, formerly belonged to the same crowd.

After the war General Lu frequented Annam, living as he did on the Kwangsi border. During one of such visits he went to a French restaurant and had something to eat. While he was thus eating there came in a Frenchman with a Newfoundland dog. As Lu looked suspicious, the dog bit his leg. Its owner, without attempting to stop it, only smiled contemptuously. This angered Lu, and he challenged him to a duel, which challenge was promptly accepted by the equally courageous Frenchman. They went to a lonely countryplace to carry out their engagement. Being a better marksman, Lu shot the Frenchman dead. The incident shows that he lacks no personal courage, which is further displayed in other directions, as is evidenced in his following unreserved and frank criticism of the powerful officials of the day when he was still a loyal civil servant:

"By making this voyage, I have gained much in knowledge and wisdom. But mentally I have suffered much more than I have enjoyed. Upon arriving at Nanking I called on General Feng Kuo-chang, our Vice-President, who received me very kindly indeed. This was the first occasion of my having an opportunity to see him, and the impression he gave me was of a man too deep and too clever for common mortals to fathom his real thoughts. I could tell at a glance that he was a worldly man. I should think that between such men as General Feng and myself there need be no ceremony and reserve at all, as between brothers. Yet it was not so; he appeared to take special care to observe ceremony in every way. He repeatedly asked for my political views during our conversation. As I have never had any political views, I could only say that, being a soldier, how could I entertain any political opinions? the only thing I know being how to obey orders. When I passed Hsuchow I paid a call on General Chang Hsun, Tuchun of Anhwei, who, upon seeing me, at once hailed me as an 'elder brother!' I was much pleased with this kind of reception. His rough and ready manner may shock the sense of propriety of the literati and civilians. But he is shorn of all pretensions and, as he frankly told me, he has no patience with those who stand upon too much ceremony. His frankness, bravery and simplicity of mind will soon win him the love of his men and the regard of his acquaintances."

Although he has been an official for over thirty years, somehow he can still appreciate such a term as "elder brother," which is used a good deal among the foresters. Likewise he cannot completely discard his early habit, formed when he headed a robber band. For instance, every week he must sleep in the open on the tops of mountains for one night, or longer, in order to live over his old life. Once he suddenly disappeared from his Yamen and did not return for twenty-four hours. Nobody knew where he went. His soldiers were sent to surround the neighboring mountains and executed a careful search for him, mowing down the grass and felling trees. Finally they found him lying on a big rock, uncovered. It was a cold winter day, and he had nothing to protect himself against the inclement weather. On such adventurous missions, Lu Yung-ting never tells anybody where he goes and when he will return. He is a free man, different from other officials, who are bound by conventions and customs.

Prior to the first revolution in 1911, Lu Yung-ting was a marshal in Kwangsi. After the establishment of the Republic, all the military power in that corner of the country was centered in his hands, and consequently he was elected Tutuh of Kwangtung. During Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, most of the important commanders in the provinces were changed, but Lu Yung-ting was retained, for his influence in these two provinces was so great and so deeply rooted that disturbance would at once arise should he be ill-treated by the Government. At this period he was in constant communication with the late General Tsao Ao, the restorer of the Republic. He gave his reasons for opposing Yuan Shih-kai in the following words: "I supported the Republic when it was first founded because the whole people would rule the country. Now Yuan Shih-kai aspires to be an Emperor and tries to revert the existing conditions. I therefore oppose the movement." When Tsao Ao was defeated in Szechwan by Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, he urged Lu Yung-ting to revolt. Just at that moment General Lu was ordered by Yuan Shih-kai to fight Yunnan, and he replied that he had no money, no arms and no ammunition. If these would be given to him, he said he would at once once start for Yunnan. Meanwhile he sent his agents to Shanghai to persuade Liang Chi-chiao to go to Kwangsi preparatory to his declaration of independence against Peking. By the time Liang Chi-chiao reached Kwangsi, all arms and ammunition Lu asked for were received from Yuan Shih-kai, and instead of supporting him, he instantly declared independence. In consideration of his merit, after the death of Yuan Shih-kai the Government appointed him Military Governor of Kwangtung to replace Lung Chi-kwang, who happened to be related to him by the marriage of their daughter and son, and the offer was politely declined. Until after Lung had retired to the Hainan Island, Lu Yung-ting took up his office.

When Li Yuan-hung was President, Lu Yung-ting took a trip to Peking, and when he stopped at Hsuchow did have an understanding with Chang Hsun regarding the restoration of

the dethroned Emperor to power last June. Failure of the movement stayed his hands. Upon his return to Kwangtung he was appointed Commissioner of Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Chen Ping-kun, upon his recommendation, was made Military Governor of Kwangtung, and Tang Hao-ming that of Kwangsi. At that time the military power in these two provinces was retained by himself. Once Lu nearly became the Vice-President. In the first voting of the vice-presidential election he got the largest number of votes. On account of the important position Feng Kuo-chang occupied at Nanking he was elected in subsequent votings. General Feng is the President to-day. Had Lu Yung-ting been elected Vice-President on that occasion, he would have been President. He may yet be able to capture the first official position in the land. As time goes on he becomes more ambitious. His influence cannot be overestimated if one is told that it was he who really instigated the Defence Commissioner at Lingling in Hunan to declare independence of the Government, which was the first spark of the present well-nigh uncontrollable conflagration.

Lu Yung-ting is not dead. He may sleep on a big rock in the open air. Success of Premier Tuan's trip to the South is doubtful, whilst political dissension in the North may be stopped for a while but cannot continue curbed. Events during the last week indicate all this. Long live Premier Tuan! Long live Lu Yung-ting!

Peking, April 28th.

Secret Diplomacy

IN view of the publication of the secret treaties of the Russian Bolshevik government, and also in view of the reported secret negotiations that have been going on at Peking for the last several weeks between the Chinese and Japanese governments, it is timely to reprint here from the American *Review of Reviews* for April a comment on an article by A. Maurice Low, which originally appeared in the *North American Review*. The comment follows:

In the *North American Review*, A. Maurice Low pays a well-deserved tribute to the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution of the United States who in the Sixth Article of that document wrote these words: "This Contitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land." This, says Mr. Low, was "a blow struck at that mass of intrigue, deceit and dishonesty which for centuries the world had known as secret diplomacy, the most vicious, immoral and dangerous power seized by a ruler in defiance of the rights of his subjects." By giving to treaties the same force as laws the framers of our Constitution made it impossible that any American President should by the exercise of a prerogative, such as the European kings had employed, be able to contract secret alliances and commit the nation to costly campaigns, involving great sacrifices, without the people's consent. The Constitution put a treaty on the same footing as the law and like the law it must be made public in order that its terms might be respected.

Every nation in turn has sought to secure advantage by means of a secret alliance, and every treaty of alliance solemnly entered into, declaring on the faith of kings that it would be loyally observed, invoking the name of the Most High or the Trinity, in the stilted language of diplomacy as witness to the sincerity of the high contracting parties, has been merely a scrap of paper, made for the advantage of the moment and broken without a qualm of conscience when a greater advantage was to be obtained. That is the stupendous folly of this diplomacy. Similar to the Bourbons who learned nothing and forgot nothing, the necromancers who practised the black art of secret diplomacy forgot everything and profited nothing by experience, otherwise how can one explain that king succeeded king, and minister followed minister, and yet this wretched farce went on, not for a period, not for years, but for centuries, and the tradition has been handed down to our own times; for have we not seen the Autocrat of Prussia and the Autocrat of all the Russias writing to each other in the language of schoolboys and secretly intriguing against the peace of their neighbors?

Mr. Low calls attention to the distinction between negotiation and consummation in the matter of secret diplomacy. He points out that secret negotiation is not only proper, but in many cases absolutely essential. In fact, if negotiations were not kept secret, few treaties could be concluded and the negotiators would always be hampered. Suppose that the United States wished to acquire a strip of territory or a group of islands having strategic value, would it not be unwise for the Government to proclaim what it was after? If it got it at all, it would probably be forced to pay an extravagant price.

As Mr. Low points out, the essence of a good bargain—and a treaty, it must be remembered, is only another name for a bargain—is secrecy and "a certain skill in affecting indifference." The men who made our Constitution knew this and gave the President power to negotiate treaties, but not to conclude them. In their judgment it was necessary to combine these prime requisites: Secrecy in negotiation, counsel after the negotiations have been concluded, and publicity when the Senate has assented.

Mr. Low concludes his article with an appeal to America to demand as one of the articles of the peace treaty to be signed at the end of the present war, a provision that in every country treaties shall like laws constitute the supreme law of the land, to be ratified by parliaments. Such a provision, he says, would appeal to the democracies of England, France, Italy and Russia and would be championed by the enlightened republics of South America, whose constitutions have been so closely modeled on that of the United States.

It would do more to keep the world safe for democracy than any one other thing. It would be a greater protection against a repetition of the horrors of

the last three years than paper disarmaments, theoretical freedom of the seas, leagues of peace, or economic alliances. It would not bring Utopia, but it would make diplomacy honest, straightforward, clean; it would make almost impossible the chicanery, fraud, intrigue that for centuries have deluged Europe in blood and brought misery to its people, and there would be little further opportunity for a Hohenzollern or a Hapsburg, a Ferdinand or a Constantine, to make alliances for war unless with the authority and consent of their subjects.

More American Press Opinion on the Siberian Situation

Newspaper opposition to intervention in Siberia is based chiefly on two contentions—that it is politically immoral and that it is inexpedient. Disputing these contentions, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The more concrete objection—that the action would enable the Germans to justify their invasion by pointing to Japan's—does not appear formidable. None but a Prussian mind would compare temporary occupation of a region which had separated politically from that country and which still owes the obligations of an ally to the occupying Power. That German intrigue will make many Russians believe that the Allies are bent upon a sordid enterprise of annexation is probable, and for this reason it may be well for the United States to give tacit consent, rather than open approval, to the Japanese project. But it would seem to be visionary to obstruct a necessary military precaution for the sake of an attenuated hope that the Bolsheviki may approve our attitude.

"It must be admitted that the plea of 'military necessity' has been in disrepute since August, 1914; but it would be a fantastic interpretation of international right that would adjudge eastern Siberia the inviolable territory of a neutral, merely because it was formerly part of a now disrupted empire, one faction in which has made a separate peace. German seizure of those war-materials and German expansion eastward across Asia are menaces which cannot be ignored, and it would be madness to fail to provide against them."

Intervention, insists the Springfield *Republican*, "is charged with the utmost hazard and danger to the cause for which we are fighting"; and it reminds us of our own experience in Mexico.

On the mere ground of expediency, argues the New York *Evening Post*, "any attempt that looks like coercion applied to Russia would be a blunder of the first magnitude:

"For the heart of the Russian problem is this: if Russia is to be saved for herself and for the Allies, the regenerative force must come from within Russia. Unquestionably, it is our duty and for our interest to stimulate in every way possible this process of regeneration. Unquestionably, we can be of use if we go at the task in the right way. But the advance of Allied armies into Siberian provinces, more than five thousand miles away from Petrograd, is not the right way. The obvious first result would be to strengthen the Bolshevik tirade against the imperialist aims of the Allies. If Lenin still needs a moral justification for signing an ignominious peace with Germany, he would have it then. He would show that Japan and the other Allies are no less land-hungry than the junkers. He would argue that, just as the German armies are marching to crush the revolution from the west, the Japanese armies are marching for the funeral feast of Russian liberties from the east."—*Literary Digest.*

The Early Malays and Their Neighbors

A Brief Survey of Primitive Cultural Influences Affecting the Filipinos, With an Incidental Review of the Philippine Academy's Work.

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER, PH. D.

Chancellor of the Academy 1909-1914; now Chancellor Emeritus.

(Read before the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai, May 2, 1918.)

THE Philippine Academy was organized in 1909 and incorporated under the laws of the archipelago in 1910 for

> "the promotion of advanced research in subjects pertaining to Filipinology, to effect a union of scholars and investigators interested therein, to aid in the establishment of a complete and consolidated Library of 'Filipiniana,' to encourage the preparation and publication of scientific treatises thereon, to provide uniform standards and devise improved methods in conducting such investigations and to cooperate with scientific organizations elsewhere."[1]

From the first it was fortunate in attracting to its ranks the leading investigators along the lines mentioned and their work, now representing an accumulation of more than a decade (for as individuals many of them had been working before the Academy was formed), affords a valuable nucleus of material relating to the ethnology and history of the Philippines. This is especially true of the pre-Spanish period, for there the Philippine Academicians were among the pioneers.

Beginning with the contributions of Dr. N. M. Saleeby[2] on the history and culture of the Moros of the south, a collection of monographs has gradually appeared which constitutes almost the first scientific attempt to penetrate the mystery that shrouds the origin of the present inhabitants of the Philippines and their cultural sources.

MALAY ORIGINS.

Among the most recent of these publications, though relating to the earliest period, are those[3] compiled by the ingenious Professor of History in the University of the Philippines—Austin Craig—who is also known for his painstaking and authoritative life of Rizal,[4] and other works. His pamphlet on "Malays" is largely extracted from a work[5] by General Forlong which deals with the origin of the Malay race and its primitive religious ideas. Like Dr. Saleeby,[6] General Forlong believes that the Malays originated on the Asiatic mainland (the latter holding that they entered India from the north) and long remained under the influence of Indian civilisation. This general theory finds abundant philological evidence in its favor and in addition to that mentioned by General Forlong much more might be cited from the Philippine languages.

The pioneer in this interesting field appears to have been Dr. Kern, Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Leyden, who, in 1881, published the results of his observations of the presence of Sanscrit words in Bisaya and Tagalog. As regards the latter, Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, a member of the Philippine Academy, took up the same line of investigation a few years later.[7] The presence of

1. Extract from the Articles of Incorporation.
2. Studies in Moro History, Law and Religion (Manila, 1905); The History of Sulu (1905) Origin of the Malayan Filipinos, Philippine Academy Publications, Vol. I, No. 1 (1912).
3. The Pre-Spanish Philippines, by Austin Craig, (Manila, 1914) Particulars of the Philippines' Pre-Spanish Past, by the same author, (Manila, 1916); Malays, by the same author, (Manila, 1916).
4. Manila (Philippine Education Co.) 1913.
5. Short Studies in the Science of Comparative Religions.
6. Origin of the Malayan Filipinos, Academy Publications I, 1, 37.
7. See his monographs El Sanscrito en la lengua tagalog (Paris, 1887, 55 pp); Consideraciones sobre el origen del nombre de los numeros en tagalog (Manila, 1889, 26 pp.)

Sanscrit words in other Philippine languages was noticed by still another and charter member of the Academy, recently chosen as its Chancellor—Dr. David P. Barrows.[8] But it was reserved for Dr. Saleeby to carry this fascinating investigation to the farthest extent yet reached. Selecting as his particular subject the Magindanaw language of the south Philippines he has not only collected an extensive vocabulary[9] of common words therein, which are cognate with Sanscrit, but he marshals other evidence in support of his conclusion that Malay speech in general "is an Indian tongue closely allied to, or originally derived from, Sanscrit—the language of Vedic worship and Vedic days."[10] And he sums up the results of his researches in the following inquiry:

> "What conclusion can we then at present draw, other than that the ancient home of these peoples and the birth place of their forefathers was in the land where the Vedic gods were worshipped and an Indian language was spoken, which land can be no other country than that extensive continent of India—the cradle of the Malay race."[11]

Moreover, the term Malay itself, instead of being derived, as General Forlong seems to think, from the Indian *Mala* (hill), is more probably connected with the Tagalog *Malayo* (far) with its allusion to the long wanderings of the race which General Forlong emphasizes.

> "They have," he says,[12] "thronged East Africa above 1000 years, and have even a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. They traded everywhere throughout Madagascar—their Malagasa[13]—and the Mala-dvipas or Maldives. They colonized 500 miles of the West Coast of India, still known as Mala-bar; the great islands of Sumatra and adjoining mainland known as the Malaka Peninsular, extending over some 700 miles; all the large island kingdoms of Java, Celebes and their dependencies and the eponymous extensive Molucca group."

CONTACT WITH THE NEGRITOS.

When the Malays entered the archipelago now known as the Philippines[14] they found there an aboriginal race, dark-skinned, of short stature and curly hair, resembling, and probably akin to, the Papuans of New Guinea, the aboriginal Semang of the Malay peninsula,[15] the Mincopies of the Andaman Islands[16] and perhaps to the blacks of Australia. Long afterward this race received from the Spaniards the name of Negritos (little blacks).[17] Once numerous and distributed throughout the islands[18] they are now confined to a few provinces while their number is very small[19] and believed to be rapidly diminishing. Yet it is long since active warfare between them and the Malay intruder has decimated the former's ranks. Their present decline seems rather due to a prolonged process of amalgamation, largely at their expense, with the incoming race. Dr. Barrows long since expressed his conviction that

> Much has been made of the 'Indonesian' theory and far too much of pre-Spanish Chinese influence, but the result to the physical types found in the Philippines of the constant absorption of the Negrito race into the Malayan and the wide prevalence of Negrito blood in all classes of islanders has been generally overlooked. * *
>
> "I shall not attempt here," he adds, "to estimate the proportion of Negrito blood in the Christian peoples of the Philippines—Bisaya, Bikol, Tagalog, Ilokano, etc.—further than to express my conviction that in certain regions it is very large and has greatly modified the primitive Malayan type."[20]

This mixture of blood has produced in certain parts of the Philippines, groups which, though not pure Negritos, resemble them to a degree more or less considerable according to the amount of Malay infusion. The Bataks[21] of Palawan are practically Negritos[22] while the Tagbanuas[23] of the same island are predominantly Malayan with a Negrito strain.[24]

Dr. Barrows has also made some valuable anthropological researches among that most interesting group the Igorot,[25] mountaineers of North Luzon, who he believes, constitute

8. History of the Philippines, 92, 93. Dr. Barrows also found "a few Sanskrit or Indian words" in the Ilongot language of North Luzon. See his "Ilongot or Ibilaw," Popular Science monthly, (December, 1910) LXXVII, 537.
9. Origin of the Malayan Filipinos, Academy Publications, I, 22—35.
10. Id. 37.
11. Id. See also the "comparison of the Korean language with that of Dravidian peoples of southern India," in Hulberts, Passing of Korea, Chapter II.
12. Malays, 2.
13. The similarity between Tagalog and Malagassy was the subject of a monograph by Renward Brandstetter, entitled "Tagalen und Madagassen" (Luzern, 1902).
14. This name was not applied until long after Spanish occupation when it was given in honor of the reigning monarch Felipe II. Magellan, who discovered the group on San Lazaro's day, named it after that saint.
15. Barrows, The Negrito and Allied Types in the Philippines, American Anthopologist, (N. S.) XII, 375, citing Skeat & Blagden's Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula.
16. Reed, Negritos of Zambales (Philippine Ethnological Survey Publications, Vol. II pt. I) 13 *et seq.*
17. They are known among the other natives by various names, as Baluga, Aeta, Dumagat. Id. 18.
18. Meyer, Distribution of Negritos (1899), 4.
19. Dr. H. Otley Beyer in his recent work on the "Population of the Philippine Islands in 1916" estimates (p.22) the Negritos at about 36,000 or less than ½ of 1% of the total population.
20. The Negrito and Allied Types in the Philippines, American Anthropologist (N. S.) XII, 358, 364.
21. On this small but interesting group see Venturello, Manners an Customs of the Palawan Tribes, Smithsonian Miscellanous Collections, Vol. 48, pt. 4; Miller, The Bataks of Palawan, Phillippine Ethnological Survey Publications, Vol. II, pt. II.
22. Reed, Negritos of Zambales, 22; Barrows, The Negrito in the Philippines, 363.
23. See Venturello (M. H.) Manners and Customs of the Tagbanuas and other Palawan Tribes, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 48, pt. 4. Judge Norberto Romualdez, a member of the Philippine Academy, has written a monograph on the "Tagbanwa Alphabet" which, he says, "bears such similarity to the ancient Filipino writing, that no room for doubt exists of its community of origin with the latter." He adds in a note:

    "The Mangyans of Mindoro also still use their own alphabet, which is substantially the same as the Tagbanwa. The Mangyan characters, however, are more angular, probably due to the material in which they write, chiefly bamboo."
24. Barrows, The Negrito in the Philippines, 363; Reed, Negritos of Zambales, 22.
25. An extensive literature relative to this group has now appeared, including:

GENERAL

Meyer (Hans), *Die Igorroten* (in Appendix to "Eine Weltreise" 2nd ed., Leipzig und Wein, 1890).
Perez (Angel), *Igorrotes: estudio geografico y etnografico sobre algunos distritos del norte de Luzon* (Manila, 1902).
Worcester (Dean C.), The non-Christian Tribes of Northern Luzon; reprinted from Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. I, (Manila, 1906).
Beyer (H. Otley), Origin Myths among the Mountain Peoples of the Philippines; reprinted from the Philippine Journal of Science, VIII, sec. D. (Manila, 1913).

IFUGAO

Villaverde (Juan Fernandez), The Ifugaos of Quiangan and Vicinity. (Written in Spanish many years ago but translated by Dean C. Worcester and published in 1909 and reprinted from Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. IV.)
———: *Supersticiones de los Igorrotes Ifugaos* published in 1912 in *El Correo Sino-Annamita*, Vol. 38,pp.2 81-455.
Campa (Buenaventura), *Los Mayoyaos y la raza Ifugao* (Madrid, 1958); also in *El Correo Sino Annamita* (1892-3) and *La Politica de Espana en Filipinas* (1894).
Barton (Roy F.), The Harvest Feast of the Kiangan Ifugao; reprinted fiom the Philippine Journal of Science, VI, sec. D. (Manila) 1911).
Beyer (H. Otley) and *Barton* (Roy F.), An Ifugao Burial Ceremony; reprinted from the Philippine Journal of Science, VI, sec. D. (Manila, 1911).

BONTOK

Jenks (Albert F.), The Bontoc Igorot (Manila, 1905).
Clapp (Rev. Walter Clayton), A Vocabulary of the Bontok Igorot Language, (Division of Ethology Publications, Vol. V, pt. III), Manila, 1908.
Scidenadel (Carl W.), Bontoc Grammar and Vocabulary (Chicago, 1909.)

BENGUET

Scheerer (Otto), The Nabaloi Dialect, Philippine Ethnological Survey Publications, Vol. II (Manila, 1905).

LEPANTO

Robertson (James A.), The Igorots of Lepanto; reprinted, from Philippine Journal of Science, IX, sec. D.
Vanoverbergh (Morice), A Grammar of Lepanto Igorot Spoken at Bauko (Manila, 1916).

KALINGA

Blumentritt (Ferdinand), Die Calingas; Ausland vol. 64 pp.328-331 (Stuttgart, 1891).
Wilcox (Cornelis D.), The Headhunters of Northern Luzon from Ifugao to Kalinga (Kansas City, 1912).

"an old, thoroughly fused mixture of the aboriginal Negritos, who still survive in a few spots of the cordillera, and an intrusive, Malayan race, who, by preference or by press of foes behind them, scaled the high mountains and on their bleak and cold summits and canyon slopes laboriously built themselves rock-walled fields and homes, in which they have long been acclimated. The culture of the Igorot," he adds, "has been greatly modified and advanced by the rigors of his habitat, but it is Malayan at base, as are the languages which he speaks." [26]

The Negrito infusion seems to have advanced even farther in the case of another interesting tribe of the same general region—the Ilongots or Ibilaos. Dr. Barrows has pursued his investigations among these as well and has given us the benefit thereof in two suggestive monographs:[27]

"In these people we have, I am quite sure," he says, "a mixture of primitive Malayan and Negrito, more Negrito than in the case of the Igorot. Stature, curly hair, short head, and broad, flat nose—these are all negritic characters, as is also the hairiness of the face and body. In fact there can be no doubt of the presence of Negrito blood in the Ilongot, for the process of assimilation can be seen going on. The Negrito of a comparatively pure type is a neighbor of the Ilongot on both the south and the north. Usually they are at enmity, but this does not, and certainly has not in the past, prevented commingling. The culture of the Ilongot is intermediate, or a composite of Malayan and Negrito elements. He uses the bow and arrow of the Negrito and the spear of the Malayan as well. There are few things in the ethnography of the Ilongot that seem unusual and for which the culture of neither Malay nor Negrito does not provide an explanation." [28]

Here then we have revealed before our eyes, what is probably the closing chapter in the silent though pregnant process, now centuries old, of blending two distinct and even hostile races and eliminating the weaker through absorption by the stronger. Truly this is a rare opportunity for the anthropologist and the historian and one which throws a flood of light upon the entire life and development of the Filipino people.

NORTHWARD MIGRATION

The less familiar, but (in its results) more important, migration of the Malays northward is developed by Professor Craig in his two other pamphlets, especially the first.[29] The strong Malay influence in Formosa is noted and, what is more interesting, the extension of the Malayan wave to Japan. To quote from one of his authorities:[30]

"The Japanese people are a mixture of several distinct stocks. Negrito, Mongolian, Palasiatic and Caucasian features more or less blended, sometimes nearly isolated, are met with everywhere. The Negrito is the least prevalent. Prof. Baelz, who has drawn attention to this type along with the Malayan physiognomy, found it comparatively more pronounced in Kyushu (island of which Nagasaki is the port), where a Malayan immigration is believed to have taken place."

Apparently this author confuses Negrito with Malay but any one familiar with certain racial types in southern Japan and their resemblance to Filipinos may well believe that a "Malayan immigration" reached there. An author[31] not referred to in the pamphlet says:

"The first immigrants landed in Izumo (southwest coast of Hondo) having come by way of Korea from the central plateau of Siberia. The second, who arrived long after the first, came (to Hiuga on the east coast of Kiyushu) from a more southern part of the continent by way of Formosa, whence with the help of the Kuro Siwo (Japan current) they could easily reach Japan. Some authorities have endeavored to show that these immigrants were of Malay origin, and have found marked similarities in both the physical and mental characteristics of the modern Malays and Japanese to support their theories. While, however, they undoubtedly acquired a strong Malay element in their southern wanderings, the fact that when the two colonies at last met, their languages and customs were so similar that no difficulty was experienced in the amalgamation of the two shows (?) that the origin of the preponderating elements of the second must be found in the same race as that of the first."

But it does not seem to have occurred to this author that the "immigrants * * * from the central plateau of Siberia" might also have been Malays, at least in part, nor that "physical and mental characteristics" which are so apparent to the observer of Malays and southern Japanese, could hardly have been acquired from mere wanderings among the former.

But the northward movement of the Malays appears not to have stopped even in Japan. To quote further:

"Oppert was the first to note that in Korea are two types of faces, the one distinctly Mongolian, and the other lacking many of the Mongolian features and tending rather to the Malay type." [32]

Following the Malay migration the same author says:

"From the Malay Peninsula we may imagine them spreading in various directions. Some went north along the coast, others into the Philippine Islands, then to Formosa, where Mr. Davidson, the best authority, declares that the Malay type prevails. The powerful Black Current, the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, naturally swept northward those who were shipwrecked. The Liu-Kiu Islands were occupied, and the last wave of this great dispersion broke on the southern shore of Japan and Korea, leaving there the nucleus of those peoples who resemble each other so that if dressed alike they cannot be distinguished as Japanese or Korean even by an expert. The small amount of work that has been so far done indicates a striking resemblance between these southern Koreans and the native of Formosa, and the careful comparison of the Korean language with that of Dravidian peoples of southern India reveals such a remarkable similarity, phonetic, stymologic and synthetic, that one is forced to recognize in it something more than mere coincidence."

Thus the diffusion of Malays appears to have skirted practically the entire inhabited coasts of Asia and to have left a trail stretching from South Africa to Korea.

Of the cultural influences affecting this widely scattered race the Indian, as has been mentioned, was the first and most powerful. But in spreading northward the Malays naturally encountered the civilization which was then dominant in eastern Asia—the Chinese.

CHINESE INFLUENCE

Professor Craig shows how, as early as the third century of our era, Chinese writers mention what we know as the Philippines, grouping them with Formosa; and his chronological leaflet,[33] issued separately from the other pamphlets, indicates that there has hardly been a century since in which reference to the Philippines fails to appear in some Chinese work.

Meanwhile communication between the two countries appears to have continued, persistently even if intermittently, until checked by unwise and ill adapted immigration restrictions; and one begins to understand from the antiquity of this contact how it is that the Chinese people and their civilization have come to exert such an extensive and permanent, though withal unobtrusive, influence upon the Philippines. The

26. The Negrito and Allied Types, American Anthropologist (N.S.) XII, 372.
27. The Ilongot or Ibilaw of Luzon, Popular Science Monthly, LXXVII, 36 (1910); The Negrito in the Philippines, American Anthropologist (N. S.) XII, 358 et seq. (1910).
Beside these contributions of Dr. Barrows the following have been written on the Ilongots:
Blumentritt (Ferdinand) *Gaddanen, Ilongoten, Ibilaos und Negritos* (Wein, 1884).
Katechismus der katholischen Glaubenslehre in der Ilongoten-Sprache (translated from the Spanish of Padre Fray Francisco de la Zarza (Wein, 1893).
Campa (Buenventura) *Una Visita a los Rancherias de Ilongotes, El Correo Sino-Annamita*, Vol. 25, pp. 561-646 (Manila, 1891).
Scheerer (Otto) On a quinary notation among the Ilongots; reprinted from the Philippine Journal of Science (Manila, 1911).
Jones (William) Letters, reports etc. re Italon Ilongots, in Rideout (Manila, 1912).
28. American Anthropologist (N. S.) XII, 375.
29. The Pre-Spanish Philippines.
30. Munro, Prehistoric Japan.
31. Longford, The Story of Old Japan (1910) 5, 6.
32. Hulbert, The Passing of Korea, Chapter II.
33. Pre-Spanish Philippine Chronology.

motive of this contact seems to have been primarily commercial. The "New History of the T'ang Dynasty," dealing with the period from the seventh to the tenth centuries of our era, states that:

> "When Chinese merchants arrive there, they are entertained as guests in a public building and the eatables and drinkables are abundant and clean."[34]

This takes as a matter of course the presence of Chinese merchants in the Philippines and points to long established custom. Incidentally it affords an early instance of the proverbial Malay hospitality. A later work describes in greater detail the manner in which this trade was conducted, relating how the traders,

> "live on board ship before venturing to go on shore, their ship being moored in midstream, announcing their presence to the natives by beating drums. Upon this the savage traders race for the ship in small boats, carrying cotton, yellow wax, native cloth, cocoanut-heart mats, which they offer for barter. If the price (of goods they may wish to purchase) cannot be agreed upon, the chief of the (local) traders must go in person, in order to come to an understanding, which being reached the natives are offered presents of silk umbrellas, porcelain, and rattan baskets; but the foreigners still retain on board one or two (natives) as hostages. After that they go on shore to traffic, which being ended they return the hostages. A ship will not remain at anchor longer than three or four days, after which it proceeds to another place; for the savage settlements along the coast of San-su are not connected by a common jurisdiction."[35]

One need not wonder, after tracing this phase of the subject, that the retail trade of the Philippines remains to-day in the hands of Chinese merchants.

But these old writers whose work is here made accessible have something more to record than commerce. Social customs, religious beliefs and practices and even juridical conceptions find a place in their narratives. Thus the historian of the T'ang Dynasty above quoted informs us that these primitive inhabitants of the Philippines

> "have no corporal punishments, all transgressions being penalized with fines in gold which vary according to the nature of the offence. Only robbers and thieves are made to suffer death."[36]

It is the agreement of all this with what we know from other sources that stamps the descriptions as accurate and genuine and it is just here that the work of Dr. Robertson connects with that of Professor Craig. Formerly Chancellor of the Philippine Academy and Insular Librarian the former is too well known to need extended mention here. As co-editor of the most voluminous publication[37] yet issued relating to the archipelago, and as an explorer in other departments[38] of Far Eastern history his place in that field is amply secure. His latest work[39] appears to be a contribution to a comprehensive treatise[40] covering the Far East and much more. Dr. Robertson's portion is devoted to "the social structure of, and ideas of law among, early Philippine peoples" and embodies the text and translation of "a recently-discovered pre-Hispanic criminal code of the Philippine Islands" which, he says, "is really the excuse for this paper" and "forms part of a manuscript written during the years 1837 and 1838 by a Spanish friar, Jose Maria Pavon, who was stationed for some years in the town of Himamaylan in the province of Occidental Negros."[41]

Like Professor Craig, Dr. Robertson recognizes the results of "contact with the Chinese, with whom they had carried on an intermittent trade for centuries,"[42] and like Dr. Saleeby and General Forlong he sees also the possibilities of "contact with the peoples of Asia to the West of China."[43] Of Chinese influence the monograph contains not a few instances. Thus, referring to the translator of the primitive code

> "Pavon says that those of the early Bisaya who know how to write and possessed documents were those who overtopped their fellows by their might and ability, and who were *generally of Chinese ancestry*; the priests; the rowers; and the chief men."[44]

As in China "the political structure (among these primitive Malays) rested on the family as a unit."[45] The very first "order" or article of the code in question thus provides for enforcing that peculiarly Chinese virtue—veneration for age:

> "Ye shall not kill; neither shall ye steal; neither shall ye do hurt to the aged: lest ye incur the danger of death. All those who infringe this (order shall be condemned) to death by being drowned with stones in the river, or in boiling water."[46]

Again, more specifically, in the seventh "order" death is prescribed for one "who shoots arrows at night at old men and women".[47] As in China, moreover, a peculiar sanctity attaches to burial places. Thus the fourth "order" enjoins:

> "Observe and obey ye: let no one disturb the quiet of graves. When passing by the caves and trees where they are, give respect to them."[48]

This code then is a most interesting document and leads up to various topics of archaic and comparative jurisprudence, like *tabu*, the ordeal and primitive marriage.

The last named has been treated elsewhere by the present writer[49] but it will hardly be irrelevant to point out here that while the early Malays had not passed out of the stage of marriage by purchase[50] and while as viewed by the Chinese writer the former lacked one familiar factor—the match-maker[51]—in other respects their marital customs disclose a resemblance to those of China. Thus, as stated by Dr. Robertson:[52]

34. Particulars of the Philippines' Pre-Spanish Past, 10.
35. The Pre-Spanish Philippines, 4, reproducing extracts from the work of Chao Ju-kua on the Chinese and Arab Trade (in the 12th and 13th centuries). See a translation of part of this work in Blair & Robertson's Philippine Islands, XXXIV, 183-191. The book was also translated and annotated by Friedrich Hirth and W. W. Rockhill, (St. Petersburg, Printing Office of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vass. Ostr, Ninth Line, 12. 1911). Mr. Rockhill's last appearance before the Royal Asiatic Society was to deliver an address on the theme of that work.
36. Particulars of the Philippines' Pre-Spanish Past, 10.
37. Blair & Robertson, The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898 (Cleveland, 1903-1909) 55 vols.
38. Magellan's Journey around the World, (Cleveland, 1908); Bibliography of Early Spanish Japanese Relations, Transactions, Asiatic Society of Japan, Vol. XLIII, Pt. I (1915).
39. Early Philippine Law and Custom (1917).
40. The Pacific Ocean in History (The MacMillan Company, 1917). Edited by H. Morse Stevens and Herbert E. Bolton.
41. P 160. The author adds: "It was sent to the Philippine Library at Manila by Mr. Jose E. Marco, whose zeal and enthusiasm in the preservation of historical materials relating to the Philippine Islands is most commendable, and alas, only too rare."
42. Id. 161.
43. Id.
44. Id. 128.
45. Id. 164.
46. Id. 186.
47. Id. 187.
48. Id. 186. Dr. Robertson adds in a note: "Burial in caves, at least for the chief men, was common among the early Bisaya, a fact that is well attested by the many burial caves that have been, and are being, discovered. In some of these caves well-preserved coffins and bones have been found. Quite recently, Mr. Luther Parker, of the Bureau of Education of the Philippines, found a number of skulls and other bones in several of these caves, and he has written a very illuminating paper concerning them, which it is hoped will be published."
49. See his "Primitive Malay Marriage Law" American Anthropologist, XII, 250-256.
50. Id. p. 250.
51. "It is not the custom to use go-betweens, or match-makers, in contracting a marriage. Some gold is paid to the relations of the girl and then she is married." Particulars of the Philippines' Pre-Spanish Past, 10.
52. An Old Philippine Criminal Code, 170.

> "Among most Philippine peoples, the union was decided on between the parents of the contracting couple. It might even be arranged between the parents before the birth of the children, its consummation being dependent upon the right accident of birth, the payment of a dowry by the man or his parents, and, in many instances, on the fertility of the woman."

Dr. Saleeby likewise notices the work of Chao Ju-kua[53] and the early contact between Chinese and Malays[54] though like Dr. Barrows he ascribes to it less importance than to other influences. But Dr. Robertson appears to be, though perhaps unconsciously, in substantial agreement with Professor Craig as to the extent of Chinese influence on the Malays.

The date assigned by Pavon to the manuscript which he discovered and translated is 1433 and while as our author says, he "gives no clue as to his method of fixing this date," [55] it would appear to be at least that early. [56]

ARAB INFLUENCE

The materials collected by these two—Professor Craig and Dr. Robertson—furnish us glimpses of the relations between Chinese and Malays down to the time when the latter first came under the influence of the Arab missionaries of Islam. At this point the notable and illuminating work[57] of Dr. Saleeby commences; for while this was the first to appear, it covers the latest period of pre-Spanish Philippine history.

Dr. Saleeby is of the opinion that the Malays left the Asiatic mainland at least as early as 1000 B. C. As the first Mohammedans did not enter India much if any before 600 A. D. they could hardly have influenced the Malays there. The Moslem conquest of India began in 1024 and Moslem influence was extended to Malaysia about 1300. Leaving the mainland the emissaries of Islam seem to have proceeded first to Sumatra and thence to the other islands of the Malay archipelago whose inhabitants are now so largely of their faith. They entered the Philippines by two routes, the first via Balabac and Palawan to Manila Bay and the second by way of Tawi-Tawi and Sulu to Magindanaw (now Cottabato). They appear to have reached Sulu before 1380 and when the Spaniards arrived at the Pasig river, less than two centuries later, they found a Mohammedan prince—Rajah Soliman—reigning in Tondo, now a part of Manila, and Islam quite extensively established there. To the Spaniards who had just succeeded in expelling the Moors from their home peninsula it seemed a religious duty to repeat the process as regards these coreligionists in the Philippines to whom they applied the same term—*Moros*. The process was completed in the northern and central Philippines where, except in the mountain regions of Luzon, most of the inhabitants came under the influence of the Spanish Friar Missionaries. But the Malays of the southern Philippines have remained Mohammedan to this day. And the new influence which thus affected them came directly and not indirectly from Arabia. Abu Bekr who introduced Islam into Sulu was a real Arab and so late as 1911 when I visited the Lake Lanao region of central Mindanao the military commandant there (Colonel Beecham) told me that the leading Moro of that locality was a man from Mecca. On the other hand among the Moros of to-day are not a few "hadjis" who proudly wear the green turban in token of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land of Islam.

Among the most interesting monuments of this long domination of Islam in the southern Philippines are the series of legal compilations, often called codes, which Dr. Saleeby discovered and translated.[59] A detailed examination of them would lead us too far afield and besides would require a separate monograph

53. Origin of the Malayan Filipinos, Philippine Academy Publications, I, 5.
54. Id. 9.
55. American Anthropoligist (N. S.) XII, 358.
56. Origin of the Malayan Filipinos, Philippine Academy Publications, I, 191 note.
57. Cf. Id. 161
58. See note 2, *supra*.
59. Studies in Moro History, Law and Religion, Philippine Ethnological Survey Publications, IV, pt. I (1905).

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for adequate treatment. Suffice it here to say that they constitute a curious blending of Moslem law with Malay custom and that, while crude and unsystematic in arrangement, they contain some rather advanced provisions. They were mainly intended for the Moro *panditas* (judges) who were unfamiliar with Arabic and therefore unable to read the real Mohammedan law books. But they have introduced not a little of the law of Islam which the American government in the Philippines has recognized by authorizing the Moro Provincial Council "to modify the substantive civil and criminal law * * to suit local conditions among the Moros" etc., "to conform * * * to the local customs and usages."[60]

Here, then, we have a concrete and striking example of an external influence which has profoundly affected Malayan culture in two vital features—religion and law—just as it had been previously affected by Indian influence as regards language and Chinese influence respecting commerce and social customs. Thus we discover that the external influences which affected successively the Malayan Filipino were the three most potential civilizations of Asia—the Indian, the Chinese and the Arabic. And operating concomitantly with these was an internal influence which, if less obtrusive, was even more effective and real—the local contact and amalgamation with the Negrito. * * *

These profoundly interesting generalizations we owe largely to the members of the Philippine Academy, an organization whose achievements deserve a wider recognition than has yet been accorded them. And surely a society like this which bears the name of "Asiatic" should be interested in a group of colaborers which has contributed so much to scientific knowledge of a nearby, yet hitherto little known, corner of Asia. I plead for a closer acquaintance between these two bodies—a more intimate knowledge of each other's work—a plan of cooperation as to future undertakings. And if there is one outstanding lesson to be drawn from a study of the Malay race it is the unity and continuity of history in the Far East and the solidarity of its culture. For it shows that the native races of this region are not isolated units, having no relation to each other, but sharers in a common civilization whose influence has been age-long and far reaching. Surely, therefore, none of the laborers in such a common, though extensive, field can afford to be ignorant of, or isolated from, their fellows.

60. Compilation, Acts of the Phillipine Commission p. 251.

Wife of Governor General of Philippines Sues for Divorce

Manila papers mention that Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Governor-General, has filed a suit for divorce in San Diego, California, on the technical ground of desertion. Mrs. Harrison, who was in the Philippines for about three years, returned to the United States in 1916, the climate not agreeing with her. Since then she has urged her husband to join her, but the latter has found it impossible to accede to her wishes because of his public duties, the President having urged him to remain in the Philippines after the entrance of the United States into the war. When war was declared against Germany, Governor-General Harrison had completed arrangements to return to the United States.

Notes from Peking

John F. Stevens, head of the American Red Cross to Russia, with his son and his secretary arrived in Peking a week ago, and they are stopping here for sight-seeing; they have visited Kalgan and other interesting and historical places in North China.

***

On account of the chaotic state of affairs, Shao Heng-chun, Chinese Consul at Vladivostock, has removed his office to the Chinese cruiser *Haiyang*. A telegram received by the Government gives this information.

***

R. A. Curry, an American architect and business man of Shanghai, is visiting in Peking, where he is making a special study of Chinese architecture.

***

Tsing Hua College will celebrate the Anniversary of its founding by holding a conference on May 11. On this occasion the work of the institution will be exhibited. At the same time a departmental conference will be held to discuss technical questions with teachers from other institutions of learning.

***

Special labor and emigration laws were promulgated in Peking on April 21. The Labor Bureau is planning to become more active in the future.

***

Sir John Jordon, British Minister, has protested to the Foreign Office about the murder of a British subject at Shansha, Fukien. He demanded the arrest of the murderers, and the Government is in communication with Tuchun Li.

***

Sir F. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, has returned to Peking from Shanghai by way of Shantung.

***

Captain Hawkins, C. L. C., a British officer who has just returned from France, gave a lecture in the British Legation Theatre on April 25, at 9.15 p.m., illustrated by lantern slides and cinematograph, which was attended by a number of Chinese officials and many returned students from Great Britain.

***

Raymond P. Tenney, Assistant Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, has received his appointment to the consular service and has been assigned to Shanghai as consular judge and assessor of the Mixed Court. He will soon leave here for Shanghai to take up his new post. Mr. Tenney's successor has not yet been appointed.

***

A number of changes in the American Legation Guards have recently taken place. Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Carpenter, Commandant of the Guard for four years, has been detached from Peking service and will leave for the United States on the 10th of next month. His successor is Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, who arrived in the Capital from Washington on Tuesday last. He was accompanied by his wife. Major Arthur Racicot

of the Guard, has also been recalled home. His successor is Major Ryea, who came together with Lieutenant-Colonel Kane on the same transport.

***

J. E. Hayes, of Shanghai, is here representing the American Trading Company of New York. He intends to open a branch office in the Capital to do general engineering work.

***

G. A. Kyle, chief engineer of the Chu Chin Railway who was captured by the brigands some time ago, has been released. It is understood that the brigands concerned were given a reward of $20,000 and taken into the Government service.

***

Dr. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, and Captain Cutrer will return from Kaifeng this evening, as their work has been accomplished in the release of Mr. Kyle. Mr. Hitchcock, vice-president of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, and Samuel S. Young, secretary of the Company, are also expected to return.

***

J. F. Abbott, Professor of the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, who has been sent by the State Department to study economic and financial conditions in Japan, is visiting Peking. He arrived here last Wednesday and is interviewing a number of high officials, desirous of getting himself acquainted with China's general situation. He will stay here until Monday, when he will leave for the United States by way of Shanghai.

***

Mr. Boppe, new French Minister, was received by President Feng Kuo-chang on the morning of the 26th instant. On the occasion he presented his credentials, and the usual addresses were exchanged.

***

General Horvath called on Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang on the 25th instant and had a lengthy interview regarding the situation on the Manchurian border.

***

The coming drive of the Peking Chapter of the Red Cross for funds will be conducted along the same line as is planned in Shanghai. The time is from May 20 to 27. The drive will be preceded by an elaborate carnival or fete on May 15 in the Legation Guard quarters.

***

The American Association of North China has concluded a ten days campaign for the sale of bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. The time for this drive was curtailed by the necessity for having all subscriptions turned in by the 26th instant on account of slow cable transmission. In spite of the short period of time, more than $23,000 in bonds were subscribed.

***

Hsu Hsin-lo, Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, is accompanying Prime Minister Tuan on his trip to the South.

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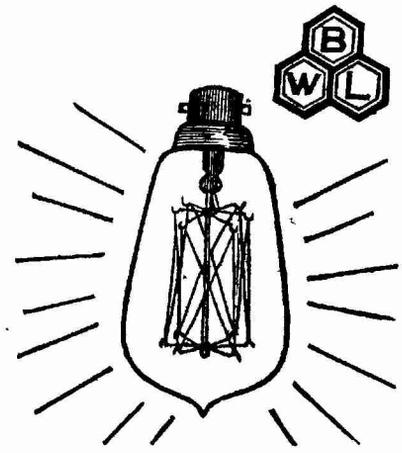

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The Plague Prevention work will be completed by the end of this month, according to the Vice-Minister of Interior, who is in charge of it. A Plague Prevention hospital will be established in the Capital. More than $800,000 has been spent in fighting the epidemic.

***

Mrs. Philip Tyau, wife of the Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has recovered from a serious illness and has resumed her social activities.

***

Dr. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, who has been ill for several weeks, has resumed his duties.

***

At the Agricultural Exhibition lately held at the Agricultural Experiment Farm Station ourside Hsichih-men, twenty farmers received the first class medals and forty-five the second class medals.

***

C. Y. Chiu, a prominent returned student in Peking and connected with a number of industrial concerns, is in Shanghai on business. He is expected to return in a fortnight.

***

Dr. P. W. Kuo, dean and acting-president of the Nanking Normal College, is attending an educational conference in Peking. He will return to his work in Nanking next week.

Who's Who in Peking

Hsia Yi-ting, Minister to Brazil

Here is a typical case of climbing up the ladder from the last of the steps, and no doubt it requires great tenacity of purpose.

Beginning his diplomatic career as a student interpreter of the Chinese Legation in Berlin, Hsia Yi-ting, now Chinese Minister to Brazil, filled successively and successfully the offices of Attache to the Legation in Spain and of Secretary to the Legation in Paris. At one time he was Charge d' Affaires of the Legation in Spain. Next he became Consul-General in Yokohama, Japan. Later he was Councillor of the Special Diplomatic Mission sent to Belgium and France. Two years after the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Hsia was made Secretary of the Cabinet, and afterwards of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1915, when Lu Cheng-hsiang was recalled from Switzerland where he was recuperating his health to become Minister of Foreign Affairs to handle the delicate negotiations over the Twenty-one demands presented by the Japanese Government, Mr. Hsia was appointed Councillor of the Ministry. After the failure of Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical scheme, he created the Politics Studying Commission to devise means and ways for the improvement of internal politics. Mr. Hsia was elected Chief Secretary of the Commission, of which many prominent foreign advisers like Dr. Morrison, Dr. Willoughby aud Dr. Ariga, were members. Later on he was promoted to the office of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and officiated as Minister just before the assumption of this important office by Dr. Wu Ting-fang. Before his appointment to the present post, Mr. Hsia was Adviser to the President's Office and the Cabinet, besides serving as a prominent member of the War Commission.

Mr. Hsia is a native of Kiangying, Kiangsu, not very far from Nanking, on the Yangtse River. He is forty years of age and has three charming daughters who will go with him to Brazil. Mr. Hsia departed from Shanghai on April 13 for Vancouver, B. C., and from there he will proceed to Brazil via New York.

How the German Goverment Makes the N. Y. Life Ins. Co. Buy German War Bonds

The New York Life Insurance Co., in its *Financial Exhibit* for January, 1918, giving a list of its security holdings, shows what appears at first to be rather startlingly large holdings of German Imperial, German Municipal, and Austrian and Austro-Hungarian bonds. The total amount of German Imperial bonds, expressed in dollars, is $22,140,188, and Austrian or Austro-Hungarian total $10,523,741. Another apparently peculiar circumstance is that the New York Life, according to the report, subscribed to the Seventh German War Loan of 1917, which was issued after the United States declared a state of war to exist between the German Imperial Government and the people of the United States. The amount of this subscription is $1,214,038. What is more, according to Treasurer Frederick H. Shipman, the New York Life Insurance Company will probably take a share in the next loan, should there be one. As it may have been already surmised, the New York Life has no alternative in the matter. It certainly is not pro-German. The German Government, with its usual foresight and thoroughness in detail, arranged all this in its laws long ago. Any foreign insurance company doing business in Germany before the war was compelled to place a certain amount of its reserve funds in German Government obligations. When we declared war to exist the New York Life did not withdraw from Germany, because it couldn't, nor could it cancel its policies or get hold of its cash. It was all kept in Germany, and the business went right on there, and automatically a certain amount of the funds went into the war loans as they were issued. Of course, none of the company's American capital was used or is being used; the accumulated surplus and reserve which the law required to be kept were available under the law, and the German agents of the company could only acquiesce with as good grace as possible to the arrangements whereby an American company bought German War Bonds.—*The N. Y. Financial World.*

America

Three of the Dutch ships recently seized in America have been assigned by the U. S. Government to carry cotton from southern ports to New England, so as to relieve the railway congestion.

On April 2 the Nebraska Senate, by a vote of 18 to 13, decided not to consider a resolution to ratify the national amendment which had passed the Nebraska House of Representatives by a vote of 65 to 7. This does not necessarily mean that Nebraska will not ratify the amendment eventually, but will merely delay the ratification.

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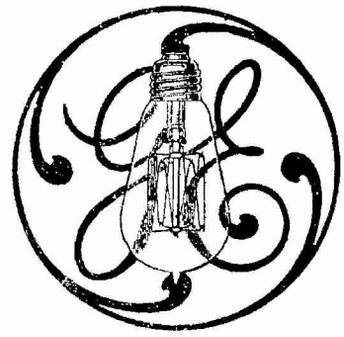

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Week's News Summary

THE WAR

April 25. The Uhlans continue to raid the Ukraine for food-stuffs.——After a furious battle Mont Kemmel falls into the hands of the Germans.

April 30. The Germans suffer a serious defeat in the Flanders region, while attempting to debouch from Mont Kemmel.——The Canadian Pacific str. *Oronsa* is torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic Ocean; 110 passengers, including 57 Americans going to France on Y. M. C. A. work, are saved and 140 are lost; the vessel sank in ten minutes.——French troops recapture Locre from the Germans, and thus inflict a severe reverse on the Germans in their principal effort in Flanders.

CHINA

April 26. G. A. Kyle, the Siems-Carey engineer who has been a prisoner of bandits in Honan, arrives at Yencheng after having been liberated. [See editorial paragraph.]

April 27. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Eastern railways at the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Peking, a new Board of Directors, with General Horvath acting vice-president, was elected. This election enables the Railway Administration to deal with local problems and marks the final separation of its connection with Petrograd.

April 28. Premier Tuan Chi-jui returns to Peking from his trip to Hankow. Whether or not the Premier intends to continue his policy of coercing the South has so far not transpired.

JAPAN

April 26. The newly-appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Goto, announces that his accession will not mean any change of policy for Japan, who will remain faithful to the Allies.

GENERAL

April 23. In the Hindu conspiracy trial at San Francisco one prisoner shoots another and is himself shot dead by the U. S. Marshal. The Judge, who was just leaving the Court room, returned and ordered the remaining defendants to be taken into custody.——The United States Government bill providing for the melting of 350 million silver dollars passes the House of Representatives, and thus goes to President Wilson for signature.

April 25. Although the opposition to conscription in Ireland continues there are many indications that the anti-conscription attitude is gradually weakening.

April 27. Holland places an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin and tin ore; henceforth the United States must rely on Bolivia for a supply.——Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Labor Federation, addresses a joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons at Ottawa.

April 28. An unconfirmed telegram reports that a counter revolution has broken out in Petrograd, Grand Duke Alexieff Nicolaivitch having been proclaimed Emperor.——Advices from Christiania are to the effect that the leading German and Austrian firms and banks have organized a huge combine called Europaeish Handelsgesellschaft, the object of which is control of the import trade of raw materials from Russia, Persia, Manchuria, China, Turkistan, Roumania and Finland.

April 29. A correspondent to the *London Daily Chronicle* points out that the action of the Catholic church in supporting the movement against conscription in Ireland has had the effect of preventing a great deal of disorder.——The German Government threatens to take Petrograd unless Russia frees German prisoners held in Russia.

April 30. Herr Bopp, former German Consul-General at San Francisco, is sentenced to the maximum of two years' imprisonment in a penitentiary, and a fine of G. $10,000, following upon a trial at which he was convicted of assisting Indians in America to plot against the British rule in India.

Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, accompanied by their little daughter, returned during the week from a four months' trip to America.

H. P. Wilkinson, the British Crown Advocate, accompanied by Mrs. Wilkinson, returned to Shanghai last Sunday after an extended vacation in the British Isles.

C. G. Smith, who has been connected with the British-American Tobacco Company at Tsingtau, China, departed this week for his home at Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

The two Russian daily newspapers at Harbin are now regularly printing several columns in the English language so as to meet the demand for news created by the influx of large numbers of Americans and Britons.

E. J. Andersen, of the Shanghai Baptist College, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, May 5, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. There will be special music.

A. Krisel, who recently resigned from the American Consular service, has opened up a law office at 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. Mr. Krisel first came to China in 1911, having been appointed by President Taft a student interpreter in China with an assignment at Peking.

H. Gordon Selfridge, the Chicago business man who has been so successful in operating a large department store on American lines in London, is the author of a new book, "The Romance of Commerce." Among other things, it staunchly opposes the attitude of those who are still inclined to regard trade with contempt. The publisher is John Lane, London.

Information has reached Shanghai that Thomas F. Millard has decided to prolong his stay in America. Like so many other Americans, Mr. Millard has since his arrival at home been "drafted" for war work, because of his knowledge of foreign affairs, and especially his familiarity with conditions in the Far East, which are taking a place of growing importance in the trend of events.

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A Chinese coolie was arrested early in the week and charged at the Shanghai Mixed Court last Thursday with distributing very inflammatory circulars, the gist of which were that China had been sold by Tuan Chi-jui to the Japanese nation; Tuan Chi-jui was described with a number of vile epithets. The circulars concluded with an exhortation to the people to consult each other as to the method of preventing Tuan Chi-jui signing the proposed agreement with Japan.

The China Merchants steamer *Kiangkwan*, having on board the Rev. L. B. Ridgely, the Chaplain, Dr. Lowry of Peking, Francis Wei of Boone College, an out-door Custom's officer with his wife, and 500 native passengers, was rammed a short distance below Hankow by the Chinese gunboat *Chintai* on the night of April 25. The gunboat which did the damage was *en route* from Hankow to Kiukiang with Premier Tuan Chi-jui on board. The *Kiangkwan* was on a vogage up-river. Several hundred native passengers were drowned.

The American Government has established in New York a special bureau under the directorship of Colonel House, the purpose of which is to investigate into all of the underlying causes and conditions that have brought about the present war. Many college professors, writers, and other special investigators interested in and familiar with international problems, have been drafted for service in connection with the Bureau, and it is understood that many of them have been sent to various parts of the world to obtain information at first hand. It is in this way that the American Government is preparing for the Peace Conference that is to follow the war.

The important position occupied by the U. S. Court for China in the foreign service of the United States was referred to by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, president *pro tempore* of the United States Senate, in the course of his remarks on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill presented March 9. Senator Saulsbury mentioned among other things that the main Court was situated in the greatest port in eastern Asia, and that the Judge ranked all American officials in China, with the exception of the American Minister in Peking, and also represented the United States in all judicial proceedings in China in every case where an American citizen is concerned; no district judge or circuit judge in America had such an immense field of effort.

The increasing interest which Americans generally are taking in things Chinese, is exemplified by the frequency with which prominence is given to remarks made by American merchants interested in Chinese affairs in the course of interviews accorded to American newspaper reporters. Thus we find the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* of a recent date quoting Lucas J. Griffin of Shanghai, the Far Eastern manager of the North American Commercial Corporation, as saying that China was the "coming" country of the world, although one of the drawbacks to dealing with the Chinese is that they cling to their old customs so tenaciously as to retard commercial progress. Mr. Griffin added, as all Americans out here are well aware, that the Chinese merchants are well disposed towards American products.

The total amount subscribed in Shanghai for the Third Liberty Loan exceeds even the most sanguine expectations. The exact amount subscribed was $615,650 distributed among 952 investors. The subscriptions came through the following sources: International Bank and U. S. Post Office, $478,150; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, $95,250; Banque Industrielle de Chine, $42,250. The sale of War Savings Stamps at the U. S. Post Office continues to be equally gratifying. During the month of April the Post Office disposed of a total of 5,828 Stamps, the amount received being $24,186.20. In March the Stamps sold numbered 4,644, bringing $19,222.16. Thus the total to date is 10,472 Stamps and $43,412.36.

The formal opening of the new offices of the Yangtze Insurance Association on the Bund last Monday was the occasion for gathering together as representative a body of Shanghai business men as has been witnessed in Shanghai for quite a long time, and the interest of the occasion was enhanced, particularly for the shareholders, by the announcement made at the annual general meeting held on the same day that a dividend at the rate of 30% was authorized to be paid. The principal speech was made by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, who in the course of his remarks, which were punctuated with numerous humorous allusions (particularly for the benefit of the P. &. O. Steamship Company, whose weather-beaten premises adjoin the new Yangzse structure), reviewed the work done by the Association, whose success is very generally due to the excellent work done by W. S. Jackson, the manager. The new building is of reinforced concrete skeleton structure, and is handsomely furnished throughout Nearly all of the fittings are of British manufacture; however, the electric light fittings and the wire for the electric light, fans, bells, and tubes for the telephones, were furnished by the large American firm of Andersen, Meyer & Co.

The March issue of the *Merchants' Association Review* of Manila contains an account of the reception given by the Association to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, U.S. Minister to China, during his recent visit to the Philippines. Mr. Reinsch said that the healthfulness of the Philippines had greatly impressed him, stating that in most tropical lands one expected to be forced to use great care in travelling and living, but that in the Philippines he was as much at home as he would be under the best of conditions in a temperate climate. He spoke of the wonderful natural resources of the Philippines and the possibilities for internal development. He predicted that the Islands might easily support a population of 40,000,000 people, and could furnish a large output of tropical products for export to people of the temperate zones. He foresaw the converging of trade routes at Manila, the natural center of Far Eastern commerce, through which a vast volume of business not only to China but to Indo-China, Japan, India, the Dutch Indies and Australia would pass. He said the matter of labor was a vital problem in the industrial and commercial expansion of the Philippines; that it might be solved by the introduction of labor-saving machinery and by the investment of additional capital. He thought the Philippines were fortunate in the fact that their close connection with the United States assured them the helpful influence not only of American capital but also of American efficiency and thoroughness.

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Shanghai, China.

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Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English,both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

Further to the information contained in the editorial paragraph on page 183 of the issue of the REVIEW of April 6, in which it was stated that the prohibition amendment of the Constitution of the United States had already been approved by seven States, the information is now to hand that the States of Delaware, Texas, South Dakota and Massachusetts have also ratified the "dry" amendment, and Indiana has voted for State-wide prohibition, which of course means that the Legislature will approve of the Amendment. In order to make the proposed amendment effective three-fourths, or thirty-six, of the forty-eight States must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. So far no State has voted against the amendment; when the approval of twenty-four more States has been received prohibition throughout the length and breadth of the United States will have become an accomplished fact.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin—a Progressive Organization

The recently opened headquarters of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, at 29 Rue du Baron Gros, are rapidly becoming the meeting place of all American activities in Tientsin. The American Red Cross, Tientsin Chapter, has had frequent meetings there and the rooms have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the *North China Star* Company, during the organization of the new American newspaper which is to be published in Tientsin.

The American Chamber of Commerce is only a little more than a year old, but has rapidly grown into an active organization which is constantly on the look out to advance American business interests in North China. There are thirty-six individual members and eleven firms on the roster of the organization. The Tientsin Chamber is likewise a member of the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with which it carries on an active correspondence relative to American business opportunities in Tientsin.

The purpose of the Chamber, as set forth in its bye-laws, is "to watch over and protect the general interests of Americans; to collect information on all matters of interest to American mercantile companies; to use every means within its power to remove all evils; the redress of grievances; the promotion of common good; to communicate with Authorities, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to promote these ends; to receive references, and to maintain a commercial library; to promote business cooperation; to arbitrate between disputants, the decision in such arbitration to be recorded for future guidance."

The president of the Chamber is L. O. McGowan, president of the China American Trading Company. Dr. Charles J. Fox, professor of political science at Pei Yang University, is first vice-president. The second vice-president is J. H. Brett, Tientsin manager of the International Banking Corporation. Richard T. Evans, professor on International Law at Pei Yang University, is secretary. The treasurer is F. F. Spielman, manager of E. W. Frazar & Company. At a recent meeting of the Chamber Thomas Churchill, of the China American Trading Company, was appointed librarian, to look after the records and books in the new headquarters.

On the Executive Committee, in addition to the officers, are Myron Simon, P. H. Bordwell, R. W. Hamlet and Dr. D. B. Nye.

The individual members of the Chamber are:—E. K. Lowry, G. O. Haviland, American Machinery & Export Co; L. Kampt, W. K. Grove, R. R. Thomson, H. B. Lane, Andersen, Meyer & Co; Geo. E. Young, W. E. Maloney, The Barkley Company; L. O. McGowan, Thos. Churchill, Carl F. Rehnborg, H. W. Grambs, China American Trading Company; Myron Simon, Samuel Sokobin, China & Java Export Company; P. H. Bordwell, Dollar Lumber Company; C. E. Seymour, R. N. Kitching, Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc.; F. F. Spielman, E. W. Frazar & Co.; J. H. Brett, International Banking Corporation; R.W. Hamlet, A. C. Cornish, H. C. Faxon, Standard Oil Co. of New York; J. R. Geib, Standard Oil Co., Installation Russian Concession; Prof. F. L. Barker, Prof. J. F. Ellis, Prof. R. T. Evans, Prof. C. J. Fox, H. V. Fuller, Peiyang University; Prof. D. B. Nye, 28a Victoria Road, Prof. Warwick Winston, 6 Victoria Road; E. P. Allen, H. A. Lucker, Allen & Lucker; G. Duclos, Singer Sewing Machine Company; A. C. Siemers, Sino-American Trading Company; M. Weil, M. Weil & Co., German Concession; P. R. Josselyn, American Consulate.

The following named firms are also members of the Chamber: American Manchinery & Export Company; Andersen, Meyer & Company; The Barkley Company; China & Java Export Company; Dollar Lumber Company; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; E. W. Frazar & Company; International Banking Corporation; Standard Oil Co. of New York; United States Steel Products Co., Shanghai.

Annual Inspection of S. V. C.

Nearly a thousand members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps took part in the annual inspection and parade which was held on Saturday, April 27. The total strength of the organization is now 1,180. Major Trueman was in command and in the reviewing stand were E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, Captain Canning, Dean Walker, Capt. W. J. N. Dyer, D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium, and the following members of the Municipal Council: E. I. Ezra, W. S. Merriman, A. S. P. White-Cooper, Ed. White, E. C. Richards, J. Johnstone; another member of the Municipal Council took part in the inspection as a member of the Light Horse. The units were represented in the following strength:

Light Horse, Lt. Foster	37
Artillery, Capt. R. W. Davis	41
Engineers, Capt. C. D. Pearson	43
Machine Gun Co. Capt. R. H. Gaskin	48
Maritime Co., Capt. Dixon	29
"A" Co., Capt. G. M. Billings	106
"B", Co., Capt. L. J. Cubitt	73
American Co., Capt. Ransom	93
Customs Co., Capt. H. D. Hilliard	63
Portuguese Co., Capt. A. M. Diniz	66
Japanese Co., Capt. Yamauchi	57
1st Reserves, Lt. G. A. Johnson	63
Chinese Co.	117
Chinese Co. Reserves all under Capt. G. Grayrigge	25
Italian Co., Lt. M. Commencini	34
Shanghai Scottish, Capt. Rutherford	73
S. M. P. Ambulance.	
Motor Cycle Squad and automobile.	
Machine guns.	

American Trading Co. Opens Offices in Peking and Hankow

D. H. Blake of Tokio, manager of the American Trading Company in Japan and general manager for the Far East, is visiting in Shanghai. Mr. Blake, accompanied by W. A. Burns, manager of the American Trading Company in China, will depart soon for Peking, where they have recently opened a new branch. The Peking branch will be managed by J. E. Hayes, who has recently gone to Peking for this purpose. In addition to the office in Peking the American Trading Company plans to also open an office in Hankow during the present month. The Company already has branches in Hongkong and Tientsin. The opening of these new branches in China now gives this Company nearly seventy branch offices in various parts of the world. The head office is at 25 Broad Street, New York.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

101

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

04-359

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

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WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

Women's Work

"Hello Shanghai" for American Red Cross

More than $4,200 was realized from the performance of "Hello Shanghai" given for the benefit of the American Red Cross on Monday evening, April 29, at the Lyceum Theater. Consul-General Sammons was present and expressed the appreciation of the American community to the A.D.C., and pledged the support of Americans to any movements for the other Allied nations. A patriotic finale was given, with Mrs. Serebriannikoff dressed in the uniform of the American Red Cross standing with the American flag, carried by Seaman J. I. Adams of the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, on her right, and the Union Jack on her left. The program closed with the singing of the "Star Bangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

Chinese Women Hear of Red Cross

Over 300 Chinese women met at the Young Women's Christian Association, 11a Quinsan Gardens on May 2 at 4:30 p.m. to hear talks on the Red Cross activities connected with war work. The Society for Constructive Endeavor arranged the meeting for the purpose of the Red Cross Drive that will take place the early part of this month. Julean Arnold, promoter of the Red Cross in China, and C. T. Wang were speakers at the meeting. The Chinese women have been active in the Red Cross work since the organization of a class in bandage-rolling at the Y. W. C. A. under the auspices of the British Red Cross and in charge of Mrs. Marsh. "There certainly is food for thought in the sight of these women, so lately emerged from the seclusion which has been the lot of Chinese women for centuries, hard at work for the relief of soldiers in countries of which their mothers had hardly even heard," said one of the Y. W. C. A. leaders.

$ 5,000 for American Red Cross

More than $5,000 were the proceeds from the American Red Cross dinner and dance held at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday, May 1. The decorations were quite appropriate for the occasion and were in charge of Mr. Ladow, who gave the Carlton free. Several ladies sold buttonieres, cigarettes, cigars and flags, and a Dewey flag was auctioned off with other articles, which swelled the funds for the American Red Cross. Dinner was served both on the ground and first floor and two orchestras furnished the music for dancing.

Peking to Hold Red Cross Drive

During the week of May 20 to 27 the Peking Chapter of the American Red Cross will make a drive for more funds for the purpose of carrying on the work of the war relief. A portion of the funds realized from the drive will be retained by the Chapter for the purchasing of materials to be made up by the women into garments and bandages. The balance will go to swell the national Red Cross fund for the maintenance of nurses at the front in the hospitals, for the equipment of ambulances, for the relief of unfortunate families of war victims, and for the calls upon charity that have been caused by the war. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, Roger S. Greene was appointed to be representative of the Peking Chapter, whose headquarters are in Shanghai. The

different committees named to carry on the work are: Extension, Finance, Woman's War Relief, Purchasing, Surgical Dressings, Hospital Garments, Knitting, Junior Work, Packing and Shipping, and the Bye-laws Committee.

American Woman's Exchange Needs Volunteers

Women wanting to do their bit will now have ample opportunity to offer their services to the American Woman's Exchange. More volunteers are wanted to serve for the Wednesday and Thursday afternoon tea days. Up to this time about 70 women have given their services on these afternoons and it is hoped that out of the 500 American women in Shanghai that more women will offer their aid to make this a success. On Wednesday afternoon tea was served by the Misses Boss, McKausey and Most. A diamond brooch valued at $2,000 has been given to the Exchange, and tickets are being sold rapidly for the pin. A consignment of Russian laces has also been received and are now on display. On Saturday, May 4, no tea will be served at the Exchange, so as not to conflict with the French Fete to be held in the French Park.

New Red Cross Work Rooms Practically Ready

The new Red Cross work rooms in the American Trading Company building on Szechuen Road are now practically ready for occupancy by the Red Cross Chapter of Shanghai. The rooms are located on the third floor of the Company's godown and may be reached by elevator from the main entrance of the American Trading Company building at 53 Szechuen Road. The large floor space of the godown has been divided into five large rooms, and the entire room has been attractively tinted and prepared for Red Cross work. The partitions do not go entirely to the ceiling and are made of "Beaver Board," an American wood substitute which is used in Shanghai for the first time in this connection. The wiring for electric lights and fans was donated to the Red Cross by Andersen Meyer & Company and the door-locks and hinges were supplied by Mustard & Company.

One of the rooms will be used as a general office and the rest will be used for storing purposes and work rooms. The American Trading Company, in addition to donating the rooms to the Red Cross, has also donated forty New Home sewing machines for use in preparing materials. The rooms are well ventilated and lighted and are well suited for work during the warm weather.

"Cooking Under Water."

According to the *Official Bulletin* published at Washington, cooking under water has its disadvantages, but when you have a nice water-proof kitchen on one of Uncle Sam's safe submarines it isn't bad, says Mrs. Wilson of Philadelphia, who trains cooks for the United States Navy. On March 18, Mrs. Wilson had a class of 1,000 in training and had stayed below nearly forty hours. She tells of her work in this way: "I began with a class of 50 men. To-day I have 1,000 men under training. I have spent days taking oil ranges apart to find out why the men could not make them work, finally discovering that it was because they had kept the flames too high. The work done has conformed entirely to Navy requirements. One must

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find the amount of food named in the regulations to serve at a cost of 45 cents a day. The cooking course lasts five weeks, every day from 5.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. Every man must know how to make bread and under very different conditions from those on land. The variation in temperature is great and the water used must come from the ocean.

Woman and Events

A Harbin Chapter of the American Red Cross has just been founded, with Mrs. Moser, wife of American Consul C. K. Moser, as chairman. The new organization has immediately made arrangements for a Red Cross week to secure funds for the needs of the work.

The annual meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held at Tokio on May 2. The Empress was present and addressed the meeting, at which over 10,000 members were present.

The war council of the American Red Cross has announced that the campaign to raise a second war relief fund of $100,000,000 will be postponed until the week of May 20. Fear that it might detract from the Liberty Loan campaign prompted the war council to postpone the date.

Dr. Stuart Galenga, under-secretary to Premier Orlando, in addressing a meeting of the Woman's National Italian League, said: "America, and particularly the women of America, will decide the war against Germany, and without the patriotic work of women in the allied countries we could not hope to win the war."

The Basin School, the smallest public school in the United States, has made a national record for sales of war savings stamps. The eight pupils of the schools have purchased an average of $9.92 per head, and three have five war certificates.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Japanese Government and the Associated Press

From The Japan Chronicle

An interesting statement was made by Frederick Moore, formerly correspondent of the Associated Press at Peking, at a recent meeting of the New York Peace Society. He said that while acting for the Associated Press at Peking in 1915 he sent a cable message disclosing the Twenty-one Demands made on China by Japan. The Associated Press suppressed the message, and when he learned from Melville Stone, the general manager, how the cable he sent had been dealt with, he sent in his resignation. Without going into the question whether Mr. Moore was or was not first in the field with the information, his disclosure affords an interesting insight into the methods of the Associated Press. It will be remembered that similar charges were brought against the Associated Press with regard to the news supplied to the American newspapers on the subject of the Korean "conspiracy" case. Indeed, there were even threats of a libel action against a missionary who showed how partial the news was, but it is scarcely necessary to say that the threats did not materialize into action. Mr. Moore declared that his dispatch from Peking was withheld as the result of Japanese "propaganda" in America, this word seeming to be a euphemism for something else. But what seems so extraordinary is that the newspapers supporting the Associated Press do not insist on a full explanation of the repeated failure of the organisation to issue important news which appears in any way to reflect on Japan. It must be the interest of the American newspapers to know the facts, whatever they are, and we assume that the manager is not endowed with a sort of political censorship over messages. Melville Stone, the general manager, who holds a decoration from the Japanese Government, may be convinced that Japan can do no wrong, but it is strange that his opinion should be allowed to decide what is or is not the proper mental pabulum for the American public. We note that at the same meeting of the New York Peace Society, Mr. Moore is reported as criticising the Japan Society of New York for "accepting funds from the Japanese Government and from prominent Japanese." The charge elicited what the *New York World* calls a "partial denial" from E. C. Worden, secretary of the Society, who said no money had been accepted from the Government in Tokio. The difficulty would seem to be to know how to distinguish between certain Japanese undertakings and the Government.

Why Viscount Motono Resigned

From the Tokio Nichi Nichi

When Viscount Motono was recalled two years ago to assume the post of Foreign Minister under the Terauchi Ministry, he seemed to be very enthusiastic for his duty and the public thought that he was a fit candidate for the position. The reason was that having stayed so long in France and Russia he was naturally expected to be an expert in following and forecasting the development of the European situation. When he returned from Petrograd he declared with confidence that Russia would not stop fighting until she could find her way out to the Mediterranean. It was not very long after this that the public was shocked by the report of the Russian Revolution. Viscount Motono, sticking to the idea he obtained from the observation of the Tsar's Russia, failed completely to realize the significance and momentum of the revolution. When the Kerensky Government fell and Lenin rose he thought that Lenin's influence would not long be tolerated by the majority of the Russian people and he based his diplomacy toward the Russian situation on that assumption. His mistake culminated in the hasty and ill-advised proposal for mobilization, which brought his ruin. In his policy toward China, although he proclaimed the policy of non-interference, every fact betrayed that he was, either from his own initiative or from the advice of Ambassador Hayashi, assisting Tuan in the most treacherous and futile manner. After the return of the Ambassador the Government policy was said to have undergone a decided change for non-interference, but the development of the actual situation has proved that no such change was introduced. Having stayed out of this country so long, he was not from the very beginning thought to be a competent diplomat to deal with the Chinese question and the actual failure of his policy has proved the prediction. Either of these two failures is enough to oblige him to resign. We are only surprised that the resignation did not take place earlier.

Why the Germans Should be Interned

From the Central China Post (Hankow)

A fresh reason why the enemy in the country should be promptly removed is coming into view. There is a story told by Max Adler about a certain Mr. Macgrudder who married a medical lady, the teacher to a class of young female medicos. When Mr. Macgrudder was taking his afternoon nap she used to chloroform him and use him as a subject in giving demonstrations. She applied the stomach pump and emptied him out; she waggled his toes and fingers, and showed how all his joints worked. When Mr. Macgrudder woke up he was always very tired and so hungry that he could eat a sheep. When this war is over Germany will find herself very empty as well as tired. She will want her colonies restored, but unless she has won an impossible victory she will ask for them in vain. But here in the far East there is a sheep called China, so fat and so helpless that any prowling wolf could gobble it up. As long as Russia stood between Germany and China the latter country was safe, but with Russia playing into Germany's hands there is nothing now to hinder a Teutonic invasion.

Wherefore the Demands?

By Liang Chiu-shui, in The Peking Leader

In handling a national question one must have the welfare of his country at heart. He must take pains to study the various circumstances connected with the question and compare the advantages and disadvantages before deciding it either one way or the other. Now on account of the proposed military cooperation in Siberia, Japan has presented a series of demands to China. In doing so it is clear that Japan is only looking after her own interests, therefore it is important for us Chinese to examine how much good or evil the proposed cooperation can do to us. . . . Even should the enemy occupy portions of Chinese territory in those outlying provinces, the occupation must necessarily be a transient affair. Such portions of Chinese soil cannot be eternally under the possession of the invaders. Even if the occupation be prolonged it will, nevertheless, effect only a portion of the country, whilst the acceptance of the Japanese demands *en bloc* will make of us a dependent state. It is easy to see which of these is the lesser evil, and which we ought to prefer.

The reasons advanced by those advocating Sino-Japanese cooperation are that foreign foes are knocking at the door and for self-protection, as well as for the peace of the Far East, we should accept Japanese assistance at any cost. Whether or not this assistance is necessary is open to question but we may very well ask ourselves whether it is worth our while to accept this assistance at the expense of subjecting our army and navy to Japanese command, placing our strategic points and naval bases at the disposal of Japan, or suffering our valuable mines to be opened and operated by them for their benefit, and our financial, police, educational and industrial institutions to be controlled by them. If we accept all these demands is there any question that China will not degenerate into a dependency of the Island Empire? Thus before we can see any advantage, we shall have to suffer all sorts of disadvantages quite unknown in the history of international relations.

What we discuss at present is not the question of military cooperation but that of Japan's demands. On what ground does Japan base her demands? Is Japan not situated in the same continent with China? If the continent is disturbed and China is in danger, can Japan live in peace alone? If a man's house is on fire, ought his neighbors not to help him put out the fire? To help him is to help themselves. Only an insane man would act otherwise. If a man sees that the fire on his neighbor's house will spread to his property and yet makes demands on his neighbor before rendering assistance, what would others think of him?

If the Japanese demands were strictly in connexion with military affairs, the negotiations now proceeding would be worth while. But in these demands, if we are correctly informed, only two or three items concern military affairs whilst as many as seven or eight concern things quite out of the scope of military cooperation. Japan has taken the opportunity to exploit China and expects to have China in her grip all at once. Hence the long list of demands and the strict secrecy maintained in the negotiations.

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Rubber—Past, Present and Future

BY HENRY C. PEARSON, F. R. G. S.
Editor, India Rubber World

AND what can you do?" asked King Solomon.

"Oh, Wisest of All Men," replied the visitor, "I can draw a white milk from the bark of trees and make it into an elastic gum. This I mix with brimstone and bake. This in turn I can fashion so that it is stronger than iron, more lasting than wood and stone, more flexible than leather. A cord made of it will stretch seven times its own length and return to its original shape without harm, and that thousands of times. Made into a cloak it will keep thee dry in a tempest of rain. It—" But the excutioner at a signal from the outraged king abruptly ended the tale.

Mentally volplaning from B. C. down to A. D. 1918, the elastic resin industry would be just as unbelievable were it not for its unthinking acceptance by a people surfeited by miracles. Yet the rubber industry is actually more remarkable than aviation, the birds taught us that; than wireless telegraphy, the simple utilization of sound waves; than indeed any of the great triumphs of this industrial era. It is the most amazing combination of chemical legerdemain and industrial wizardry of the twentieth or any other century.

A tree-milk becomes an elastic resin, and that in turn is transformed into a semi-metal, with a wider range of qualities, applications and values, than any other known substance. The dream of the philosopher's stone and the transmutation of metals is not only accomplished in parallel but in a manner that is of infinitely broader scope and of far greater potential value. And this, not in laboratory experiment but on a scale of such magnitude that in the United States alone the annual production reaches some $600,000,000 and furnishes employment and livelihood for 1,000,000 individuals.

Getting back for the moment to the raw material, india rubber comes from a great variety of trees, vines and shrubs from widely separated countries. Great tropical and sub-tropical areas, from Mexico to Uruguay in the Americas, from the Desert of Sahara to Cape Colony in Africa, from Southern India to Australia in the Far East, are vast rubber producers. These are exploited by natives wild, semi-wild and tame, by the white, yellow and black races, and on a large scale. All supply rubber but of widely different quality and form. Thus: Amazonian pelles, Ceara tears, Nicaraguan strip, African silk, Gold Coast flake, Assam balls, Borneos, and Malay Plantation crepe, to cite a few only, are all types of rubber, and at the factory are to a degree interchangable. Of these sorts the United States imported in the fiscal year 1917, 333,373,711 pounds.

There is also reclaimed rubber, which means that worn out rubber goods of all sorts are collected, the rubber extracted and used over again. This reclaimed rubber is the basis of a great industry in itself, the American production exceeding in pounds the total importation of crude rubber.

But that is not half of the story. India rubber has the unique faculty of amalgamating with itself an almost countless variety of plastics, waxes, resinous gums, vegetable and mineral oils, earths, metallic oxides and sulphides, and taking from them qualities infinite in variety, and of great industrial value. Thus rubber and asbestos make a steam packing and brake lining similar but superior to any ductile metal. Other materials add toughness, others still add oil, acid, and alkali resisting qualities; one renders it as soft as an infant's cheek; another as hard as stone; certain of them add to its resilience, others render it as unstretchable as horsehide. Therefore the more than three hundred million pounds of crude rubber that enter American factories emerge, plus fabrics, compounds and recovered rubber, a product four to ten times as great, say, 1,000,000,000 pounds.

It will perhaps be apparent from the above to the most prejudiced pro-publicity mind, why the rubber industry has always been and ever will be, to a certain degree, a secret business. With infinite possibilities for substitution, for endless combinations of types of rubber and compounding materials, under the guidance of expert compounders and the ablest of industrial chemists, successful results are obtained in scores of different ways. Therefore there has grown up an industry possessed of individuality and initiative to a remarkable degree. These conditions and the consequent expertness, by the way, effectually smashed the "corners" in Para rubber attempted some years ago by Baron Gondariz and others, they also successfully curb "restricted output" and the artificial price-raising of plantation rubber often hinted at by rubber planters' associations.

The rubber business has experienced two great "booms." Really they were one and the same and had to do with the successful development of the

automobile. The sudden demand for pneumatic tires forced crude rubber up to three times its normal value. That in turn enabled plantations in the Far East to show profits of several hundred per cent. As a result, Mincing Lane and its followers went wild, and rubber plantations in Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, Java, Borneo and Sumatra sprang into being over night. So great was the planting that in the Malay States alone the almost negligible product of 1905 grew from hundreds to thousands of tons in ten years' time, and to-day forms one half of the world's product. This was the "crude rubber boom," hysterical but successful.

Meanwhile the other end of it, the tire boom, went on apace. Great factories were erected in a few weeks' time. Scores of new machines were invented to accomplish what had heretofore been done only by hand. Chemists, engineers, organizers, financiers, tackled the hardest job the rubber trade ever faced, and solved it successfully, on a huge scale, and without hysteria. It might be noted that certain tire stocks at one time selling below 100 rose to 200, 300 and even 1,000 as a result of this. Incidentally while turning out tires by the thousands the manufacturers so notably increased the quality, that the average of 1,500 miles of wear at the beginning rose to 5,000 and in individual instances to 10,000 and even 20,000.

This restrained the great but eminently successful tire boom, that sent agents all over the world to purchase rubber, that induced the building of cotton mills for fabrics, and the planting of cotton fields for raw material, that sent American dollars to the Far East to purchase going rubber plantations; this great rubber impulse that further eventuated in the installation of huge American-made plantations, as for instance one of 50,000 acres in Sumatra, by far the greatest in the world, gave to the rubber business a wonderfully keen appreciation of the word "Preparedness."

Hence "when in the course of *German* events" we were dragged into the world war the rubber industry was there with the goods. Trench boots and artics were ready before marching feet were. Numbers of the great factories were already expert in making balloon fabrics on a large scale. Hundreds of miles of insulated wire were ready for use in the field. Aeroplane tires were standardized and built before the wing varnish was boiled. Ground sheets, ponchos, surgical supplies were already in stock. The trade, individual to the last degree, suddenly became unified, exchanged formulae, and gave over their plants, their men and their knowledge to the Government.

As to the futute there is sure to be a notable and steady increase in the pneumatic tire business. To-day we own some 4,000,000 automobiles that use, say, 20,000,000 tires annually. Really the United States could afford 10,000,000 cars, which would mean 60,000,000 tires. Add to this the increasing business in bicycle and motor cycle tires and the total is a large one. Nor is it at all probable that the theory that automobiles are "non-essentials" will be found tenable. The vast majority are used for business or professional purposes.

As to new rubber products there are many in sight, indeed certain have already arrived, as, for example, the rubber and fibre sole that is displacing the oak leather article. Be it noted, moreover, that when crude rubber can be produced in quantity and at a margin of profit analogous to sugar in peace time (a future certainty), the expansion of the business in old and new lines will infinitely surpass the product of to-day's, great as that is.

"But, what is one of the great future uses?" inquires the American Solomon.

"Oh, Most Shortsighted of Sovereigns," replies the writer, "I can take a tree milk and make it into an elastic resin. That resin baked with sulphur is turned into rosewood, walnut, mahogany; ebony, of the finest sort. Any rare wood can be simulated. It will not warp or check, it does not absorb moisture. Its sawdust and chips mold again into the first shape. Even the boards once out of use can be ground up and used again and again. I——"

"Sometime, perhaps," yawns the American Solomon.—*Magazine of Wall Street.*

Musk

Musk is one product of world commerce in which China practically enjoys a monopoly—not a large one, to be sure, since the annual output is at best only of the value of £80,000, but the product itself is worth many times its weight in silver, and for that matter, gold as well, in these days of high exchange.

Musk is a secretion of the male musk deer. Three kinds of musk are distinguished in commerce, the most important and valuable being the Chinese or Tongkin musk, imported principally from Shanghai. It is put up in small tin-lined, silk covered caddies, each containing from two to three dozen pods. These are generally adulterated with dried blood, fragments of leather, leaden pellets, etc., so that often little more than the smell of the original tenant of the pod remains. The Chinese pods vary in value according to quality and genuineness. Some musk collected from the Western Himalaya is exported from India. It is much less prized than genuine Tongkin musk. The third variety known as Kabardine, or Siberian musk, is exported from Central Asia by way of Russia. It is in large pods, said to be yielded by a distinct species of deer, and is very inferior in point of odor.

The musk deer has a wide distribution over the highlands of Central and Eastern Asia, including the greater part of Southern Siberia, and extends to Kashmir on the southwest and Cochin China on the southeast, always, however, at great elevation—being rarely found in summer below 800 feet above the sea level, and ranging as high as the limits of the thickets of birch, rhododendron, and juniper, among which it conceals itself in the daytime. It is a hardy, solitary, and retiring animal, chiefly nocturnal in its habits and almost always found alone; rarely in pairs, and never in herds. It is exceedingly active and surefooted, having, perhaps, no equal in traversing rocks and precipitous ground, and it feeds on moss, grass, and leaves of the plants which grow on the mountains among which it makes its home.

Most of the animals of the group to which the musk deer belongs have some portion of the cutaneous surface peculiarly modified and provided with glands secreting some odorous and oleaginous substance specially characteristic of the species. The situation of the specially modified portion of skin is extremely various, sometimes between the toes, as in sheep, sometimes on the face.

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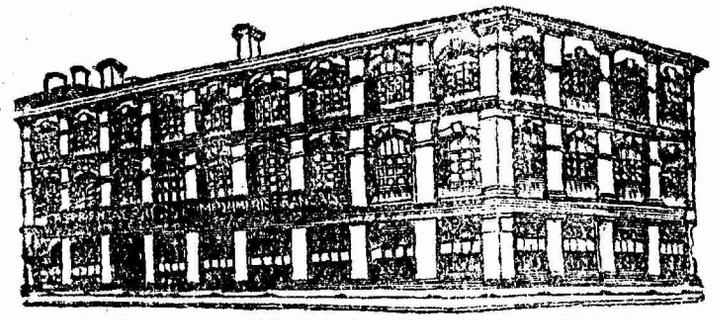

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Owing to the great value of musk to the perfumer, the chemist early tried to solve the problem of making it artificially, and finally the odor was accidentally imitated by linking the radicle of benzene and that of tertiary butyl alcohol. It is not a true musk, as the natural product belongs to quite a different class of chemical compounds. It, however, enjoyed great popularity and sold for £5 a pound as far back as 1900, the product so sold being adulterated with 29 times its weight of acetanalid.

There are other artificial musks in the market now and the adulteration with inert chemicals has ceased. None of these, however, has the power that makes the product of Tibet so valuable, that of fixing the more fugitive floral odor and giving the resulting perfume lasting qualities that are lacking in cheaper grades, whose odor is sweet when moist but vanishes as the solution dries.

Monthly Market Letter of Rolph, Mills & Co.

San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1918.

Plates: Government demands have taken practically all future tonnage and at this writing we know of only one mill in a position to furnish plates, and they are only open for Universals. Such business, of course, being subject to priority orders which may be booked with them. An ordinary export specification is of no interest to the mills. Practically no quotations are being made or orders taken, except for the government's shipbuilding program. The price is presumably 4¢ base San Francisco.

Billets: There has been very little activity with the exception of a constant demand for large-sized forging billets at the government price of $80.00 per ton *f.o.b.* San Francisco.

Bars: On account of the lack of fuel, floods, railway congestion, etc., mills have been forced to operate below capacity and have consequently fallen behind on contracts. For business other than government contracts prices are not staple. The Pacific Coast price for export remains at about $4.00 to $4.10 *f.o.b.* San Francisco for forward deliveries but our largest Pacific Coast manufacturer is entirely withdrawn from the market on account of government orders received.

Structural Shapes: There is no mill tonnage of structurals available on account of the demands for shipbuilding purposes. However, there are some quite heavy stocks in the East, quotations on which range from $5.85 to 6¢ per lb. *f.o.b.* San Francisco. As far as we can learn, practically no licenses are being granted at present on structural shapes.

Galvanised & Black Sheets: During the past few weeks very large tonnages of both black and galvanized sheets have been taken on by the mills and of late it has been very difficult to place any orders more particularly for gauges lighter than 26 and widths over 30". For a time the mills were taking on 28 gauge and some 30 but have gradually shut down on these sizes and are now holding out for 26 and heavier. Prices hold at about $7.25 for black and $8.25 for galvanized *f.o.b.* San Francisco, but we believe there have been some premiums paid in order to secure acceptance of orders. Deliveries given under above conditions are 60, 90 and 120 days from mill.

Brass & Copper Tubings: The output of iron and steel tubes and also seamless steel tubing is under contract for all of this year. There is some prospect of securing licenses on lapwelded and charcoal boiler tubes but the government is very strictly conserving seamless tubes.

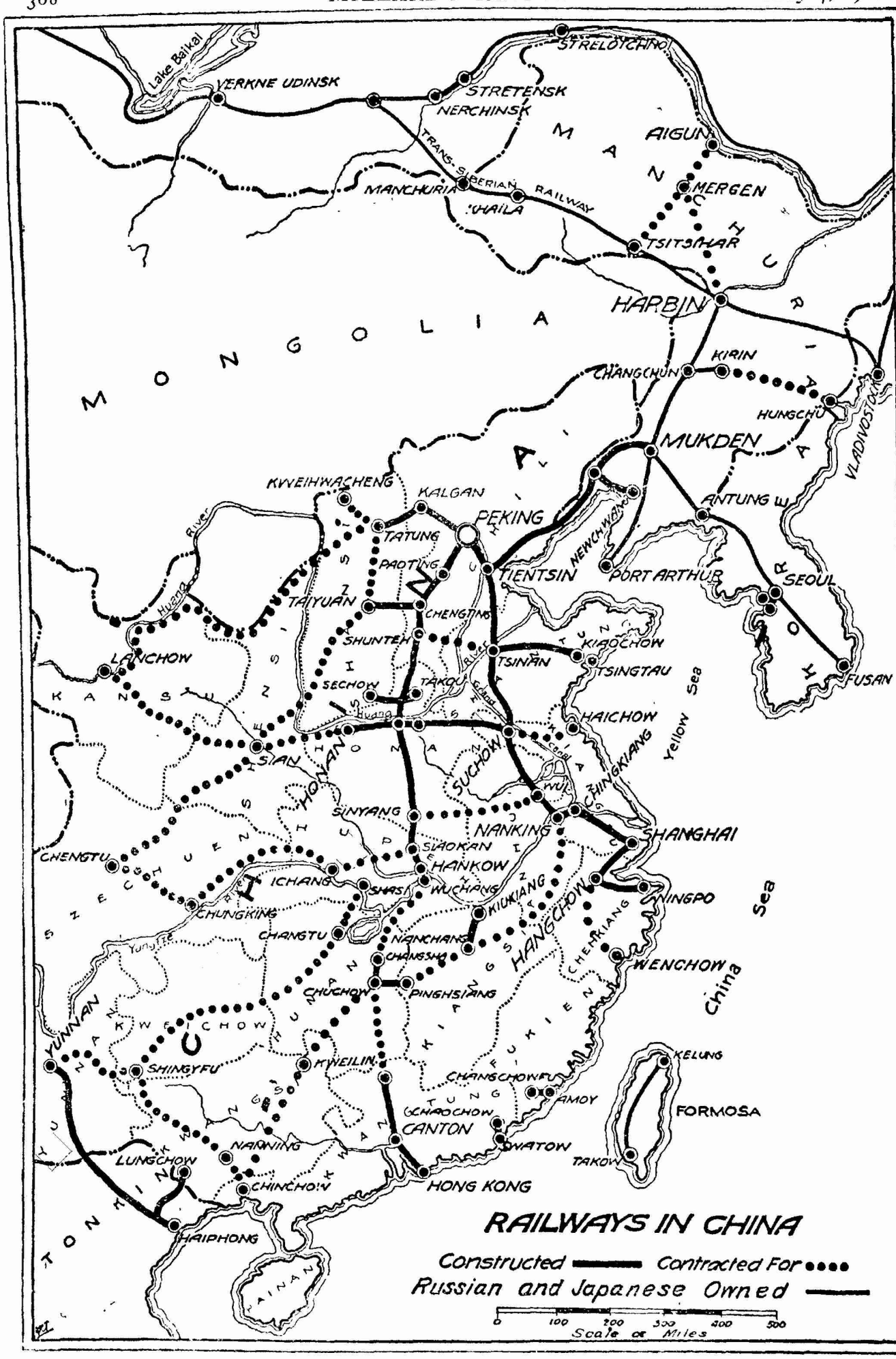
Tin Plate: The government is requiring all tin plate manufacturers to furnish a statement of the amount of tin plate they have on hand ready for shipment so as to assign the required number of cars to each factory, to enable them to make shipments which have been delayed on account of the railroad congestion. Quite a number of export inquiries have been received, but as the entire output will be needed for domestic use, the mills are not considering any export business. The price of tin plate is approximately $8.50 per base box, *f.o.b.* San Francisco. In connection with export business a certificate is required before a license will even be considered, showing that such plate is to be used in the manufacture of containers for food products to be shipped to the United States.

Wire Rope: The mills are well sold up, as the government has contracted for almost the entire output on plow steel and crucible cast and there are very few sales to the general trade.

Steel Rails: There has been a heavy demand for light rails and also on rerolled. Very few sales have been reported on standard sections. The government price on light rails 25 to 45 lb. sections is $3.75 *f.o.b.* San Francisco.

Wire Glass, Plate Glass & Window Glass: Our factories have all the business that they care to undertake for some months under the present restrictions by the Fuel Administration and it now seems likely that there will be a shortage of glass, particularly for export. Domestic statistics show that building operations have been reduced by approximately 50% and the Fuel Administration has ordered a corresponding curtailment in production. It seems reasonable from this that the export trade is likely to suffer. During the past month prices on both plate and window glass have advanced and we look for higher prices in the near future.

Shipping Department: Steamer space continues scarce and in some instances rates have advanced above those quoted in our last letter. Shanghai bookings seem particularly hard to obtain just at this time and on most lines rates of $28 to $30 are in effect. During the month the refusal of clearance to Dutch steamers caused great confusion among shippers to the ports touched by these boats. One steamer, the *Oranje*, which had already been fully loaded, was finally granted clearance after a delay of several days. Another Dutch steamer is now tied up at her pier awaiting the action of the government. Australia continues to demand a large tonnage and rates in most instances have been advanced to $45.00. As regards tonnage for Australia, shippers are coming to rely more on sailers. Of course, the drawback in shipping by sailer is the difficulty in getting P. A. insurance and also the very much higher insurance rates by sailer averaging from 3 to 4% as against 1/2 to 1% by steamer. At the present time, we understand a fleet of eleven French sailing vessels is *en route* from Australia to Pacific Coast ports with flour and wheat and these will undoubtedly be on the berth for return cargoes during the coming summer.



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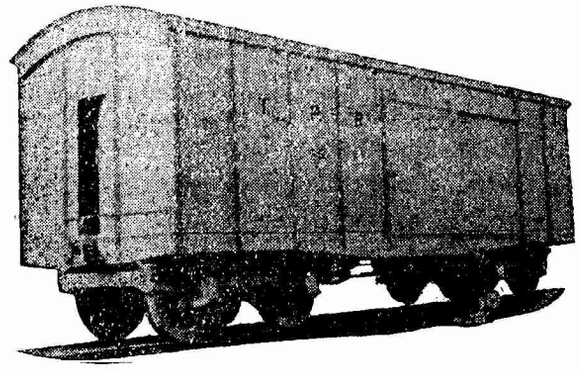
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT



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How China Has Progressed in Railway Matters

Although China has yet a very long road to travel before its railway system will approach either in magnitude or in effeciency those of Western lands, this country at present presents a striking contrast to conditions as they were, let us say, in the year when America celebrated its Centenary of Independence—1876. It was in that year that the first railway in China was constructed by a foreign company and operated between Shanghai and Woosung, the first run being made in June. Despite the furious opposition of the populace, it being no uncommon thing for country folk to deliberately lie down on the tracks and dare the engine crew to run the trains over them, the line was a paying investment from the very start. The Chinese mind at that time, however, was not yet prepared to tolerate the "Fire Wagon," which is the Chinese expression for a railway train, and after the original Shanghai-Woosung Railway had been operated for sixteen months the Chinese authorities successfully negotiated for the purchase of same, but not for the purpose of operating it. On the other hand, they vented their spite on this "foreign invasion" by tearing up the line and it shipping out of the country, its eventual destination being Formosa, where the rails and rolling stock lay out in the open for several years, idle and rusting, but were eventually relaid in Formosa by the then Chinese Governor, and thus Formosa had the distinction of having a permanent railway in operation before China had. The present Shanghai-Woosung Railway was not constructed until twenty years later.

Concluded on next page

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What a contrast to what we find in China to-day! Nearly all the important cities of the country are now connected with each other by railway, and China is not suffering, as Japan is, from a mistaken construction policy inaugurated at the beginning. Whereas Japan has only narrow gauge roads and diminutive rolling stock China is covered with a net-work of standard-gauge routes.

Although some of the railway lines in China were originally constructed by private enterprise they are at present entirely under the control of the Chinese Government, with foreign experts employed in the higher administrative positions. China's railway lines are bringing into the national exchequer a large revenue yearly and, despite the competition of a fairly extensive system of canals, are enjoying a constantly increasing growth of passenger and cargo traffic. Until the outbreak of the war a passenger could leave from Shanghai and travel by railway to Paris, or any other European city.

But considerable as has been the progress of railway construction in China, a glance at the map facing the previous page will show that the lines actually in operation present considerably less mileage than those contracted for to be built in the future, and even when these contracted lines have eventually been built there remains yet further railway construction to be done in this country, involving sums of money running into many hundreds of millions of dollars.

Although the two main trunk lines in China, one running from Peking to Hankow, and the other from Tientsin to Nanking, were built with a view to tapping some of the most productive provinces of China, the fact remains that the Peking authorities have also kept strategic advantages in mind. The Tientsin-Pukow line meets the railway running from Moukden to Peking at Tientsin, and in this way Peking is in close railway communication by two well-built railway routes to the Yangtze Valley. It will be noted from the map that there has been so far a rather small proportion of railways built south of the Yangtze, and, as a result, the forthcoming construction will mostly be done in south and west China.

Annual Meetings of Shanghai Companies

The annual meeting of the China Export & Import Lumber Company, Ltd., took place April 30. This company, which has a capital of Tls. 400,000, made a net profit of Tls. 137,212 for the year ending February 28 of the current year. No company in China is managed more carefully than this one. It has built up a reserve of Tls. 1,300,000, and a dividend of 8% was authorized, in addition to a bonus of Tls. 25 per share.

The annual meeting of Hall & Holtz, Ltd., took place April 30. The business carried on by this firm approaches on a small scale what in America would be called a department store. The war seems to be affecting the profits of this class of business in the Far East and the net profit for the year was only $44,803; this on a capital of $526,760. A 10% dividend was authorized, namely, $52,676, which was made possible by dipping into some of the money carried forward from last year.

The annual meeting of the Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., which has a capital of Tls. 300,000, took place April 30. Out of the profits of Tls. 16,336 for the year Tls. 10,000 is carried to a new account, the balance being written off against various property accounts.

The annual meeting of the Sua Manggis Rubber Company, Ltd., took place April 30. This company has a capital of Tls. 270,000, the par value of the shares being Tls. 5. The company made the handsome profit of Tls. 44,257 for the year, and a further dividend of 5% was authorized, this making 15% for the year. The shares are quoted in the share list at Tls. 4, but evidently none are in the market, as it is inconceivable that shares which are paying a profitable rate of 15% could be brought at a price less then their par value.

The annual meeting of the Java Consolidated Rubber (and Coffee) Estates, Ltd., was held May 1, at which the announcement was made that all the coffee trees had now been removed from the estate, and that it would in future devote itself exclusively to rubber production. A final dividend of Tls. 0.50 was declared, making a total of Tls. 2.50 for the year, or at the rate of 28% (and a fraction) on a sterling capital which is the equivalent of Tls. 650,112.

Imports and Exchange

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The statement that the authorities in Washington have decided still further to restrict importations by limiting or prohibiting a long list of goods is put forward as representing a plan to save tonnage. It must, however, be given a good deal broader bearing than that if it is to have any serious meaning. Ships have cargoes both going and returning from all foreign ports, and no tonnage is "saved" by cutting off their return loads. If they are bringing in "unnecessary" or undesirable articles, the tonnage may be diverted to other goods by limiting the importation of the items frowned upon. In many cases that course is out of the question, because the trade with given countries is based upon certain staples and there are no substitutes for the latter that can be had in the countries of origin, or at least none whose importation

in place of the prohibited goods needs to be encouraged. Transfer of tonnage, from routes where it is engaged in the moving of the undesirable goods to other routes where it can be effectively employed, "saves" it, in a certain sense, by making it available for the most urgent uses, but this kind of of transfer can and should be accomplished when necessary by taking over the ships and using them for that purpose, as is in fact being done in numerous cases, rather than by regulating the admission of the goods themselves.

The prohibition of importations of various classes has another consequence that is perhaps not fully allowed for by the regulators of trade. It prevents foreign countries from paying what they owe us. With a good many nations we now have an unfavorable trade balance, and this has given rise to a disturbed condition of exchange rates, as well as of remittance and banking conditions generally. Foreign nations naturally want to settle their debts to us, so far as they can, by shipping goods. They are in many instances heavily in our debt, and they do not wish to pay in specie, thus depriving themselves of their banking reserve funds; still less to cease trading with us, since they must depend upon us for a variety of necessary articles. Our regulation of importation throws financial relations with them out of joint, and must unavoidably disturb the basis of our trade with them seriously and more or less permanently. If our tonnage is then used for importing other articles, the general "balance of trade" will not be any more favorable to us after, than it was before, the program of regulation became operative; while, if we simply bring home our ships empty or only partly filled, it is hard to see where the saving of tonnage has had any effect of the desired sort.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Associated Press correspondent at Amsterdam writes that almost all dockyards and slipways in Germany have been, and are being, enlarged, the cost of which is met partly out of the past few years' handsome profits and partly by new loans. New yards are springing up in, or near, all the principal German harbor towns. The building of concrete ships on a large scale on a newly invented system, which is said to be cheaper and better than any other, is to be taken up with great energy, at Hamburg especially.

Swift & Company of Chicago have issued a *Year Book* for 1918 (which they will send to anyone free for the asking), a perusal of which shows that this large meat-packing concern sells the meat from an ox for less money than the live ox costs. The proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight and selling expense, in addition to a profit of $1.29 per animal, during the year 1917.

Ducks feathers continue to be a very considerable article of export from China to America. On its last outward voyage the s. s. *Tenyo Maru* took sixty tons of this product, nearly all destined for New York. The s. s. *Empress of Asia* carried almost a hundred tons of feathers, which are being shipped to a large factory in Newark, New Jersey. The same steamer carried twenty-two tons of feathers for Boston and little short of a hundred tons of sheep's wool for the same destination. The s. s. *China* carried six tons of intestines to San Francisco, in addition to two tons destined for New York.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the rubber imports into the United States in the calendar year 1917 were the largest in the history of that trade, both in quantity and value, the quantity imported for consumption having been approximately 182,000 tons against 117,000 tons in 1916, the former high record year, and the value in 1917, $232,000,000 against $160,000,000 in 1916. Meantime America's exportation of manufactures of rubber from America has grown from $7,000,000 a decade ago to $35,000,000 in 1917, while America also re-exported in crude form nearly $6,000,000 worth of the rubber imported in 1917.

Harold M. Pitt, reporting on conditions in the Philippines in the latest issue of the *Merchants' Association Review* of Manila, states that outside of sugar, the production of the principal export commodities in the Philippines is at present considerably greater than it has been during former years, but the enormous increase in exports as measured by values is due to higher prices, far more than to increased production. The Philippines rank as the greatest copra-producing country, but cocoanut oil is rapidly taking precedence over copra as an article of export. The gains in the value of the copra and cocoanut oil trade will probably continue after the war, but as regards hemp there is not so great a possibility that the present high prices will obtain after the war, as although it is the premier cordage fibre, and stands in a class by itself as material for the manufacture of rope, there are many competing fibers which are extensively used in the fabrication of other forms of cordage; and while the demand for rope is apt to decline very rapidly upon the cessation of hostilities, the use of such articles as binding twine, etc., will continue on about the same scale, and for such purposes hemp does not hold the advantage that it does in the manufacture of high grade rope.

The effect of the war upon world trade currents is illustrated by a comparison of the present commerce of the United States with that of the period immediately preceding the war. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York comparing American foreign trade in the seven months ending January 1918, with that of the seven months ending with January 1914, shows that American imports from Europe have fallen 50%, while those from other parts of the world increased 150%, also that the percentage of gain in U. S. exports to the non-European world has been actually greater than that in the exports to Europe. The share which the United States is now handling of the trade of the non-European world is much greater than before the war. Normally, in the pre-war period, America supplied less than 15% of the imports of South America; in 1917 America supplied about 45% of her imports. In the case of Asia, America supplied before the war about 6% of the imports and in 1917 about 15%. Of the imports of North America, exclusive of the United States, America supplied in 1913 about 60% and in 1917 over 80%. Of the imports of Europe America supplied before the war about 12% and in

1917 America supplied about 30% of the imports of that continent, exclusive of the Central Powers. Most of this great gain in the exports of the United States occurred in manufactures and most of the gain in imports occured in manufacturing material.

At the Shangnai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. S. Bennett, Harbin; G. L. Coleman, Local; J. G. Riddick; Mr. and Mrs. Meslin, Petrograd; H. T. Whitehouse, Hongkong; Mrs. C. Goodsell, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Klotz, New York; Miss Anderson, New York; R. Shewan, Hongkong; J. P. Lyle; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Phelps, New York; R. J. Tobin; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Foulks; Mrs. A. M. E. Bisby, Hongkong; Miss J. Kingshury, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wessmann, New York; H. R. Burgt, Soochow; C. Love, Kiukiang; N. P. Rathvan, Peking; E. L. Cohen, New York; G. A. Ella, Yokohama; Ed. R. Morrison, San Francisco; T. R. Pendleton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Finch; Miss I. Finch; Miss N. Finch; G. H. Bosch, Sydney; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, U. S. A.; W. T. Bryant; B. Markham; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Peterson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Granfeet, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Carr, Kobe; E. J. Labey, Yokohama; A. H. Collbram, Seoul; Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Adis, Singapore; Miss N. N. Adis, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Crawford, Texas; F. M. Crawford; J. L. Smith, Ichang; G. T. Sargent, Hangchow; J. M. Pavitt, P. H. Benedict; L. V. Callings, Kiukiang; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Forurn, Tsingtao; R. Deming, Hangchow; Duchess of Besnulok, Bankok; Mrs. Cham; Bankok; E. Healey; W. E. Nesbitt, Chicago; C. F. Whittenberg, W. F. Barnes, Chicago; C. A. Armstrong; C. S. Lloyd; Mr. and Mrs. A. Pessonji; G. Calbarce; M. Dueraeted; M. Morean; F. F. Smith; Mrs. Smith; W. W. Semple, Soochow; N. A. Topas; Mrs. A. R. Hearne, Pukow; K. Winston, Nanking; O. Granding, Moscow; L. D. Wildress, Vancouver; H. Vends, Copenhagen; H. Hennuff, Vladivostock; M. Olenfled, Petrograd; V. Borgest, Vladivostock; Mrs. S. C. Hart, U. S. A.; Miss H. Asano, Tokio; Miss K. Asano; P. Muraaun, Moscow; J. Muraaun, Moscow; G. C. Schneider, Tientsin; G. Philip, Local; Mrs. H. T. Whitehouse, Hongkong; Ch. Conrady, Soochow; M. N. Jacobs, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: T. D. W. Bannister, Japan; Hansonbon; A. Malcohn; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Main, Hangchow; F. G. Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Larkin; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Fitzimmons, Local; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eye; O. Toyss, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. J. Davidson; R. W. Bearne, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Richardson, London; Gestrand, Hongkong; Mrs. J. S. Thomson, Hongkong; Mrs. J. Chard, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. H. Eadie, Manila; F. Remedios, Hongkong; A. Nicols, Hongkong; John Cogan, Hongkong; G. H. Sutcliffe, Soochow; S. J. Harris, Soochow; Laining, Petrograd; Bataline, Petrograd; Onnoff, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Lloyd, Winchow; T. C. White, Peking; T. L. Macartney; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Karanjia, New York; G. B. Seicestes, England; Mr. and Mrs. Junips, New York; Jacobs, New York; F. F. Edwards, New York; M. C. Yin, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. D. Machaffie, Tsingtao; A. L. Buyers; J. Bisnard; A. Brand, Singapore; H. R. Franz, New York; R. D. Pringle, Singapore; T. Runcher; Mrs. and Miss. McDonald, Chefoo; B. V. Harvey; W. J. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Okuda, Tokio; S. Otani, Chinkiang; Z. R. H. S. Brand; G. K. Ewing; L. Nepartoff; Mr. and Mrs. Koojuntsoff; Mrs. Jacobson; F. J. Platt, San Francisco; J. Noble, Chicago; Mrs. J. A. Halpin, Hankow; Borsdin, Tientsin; Thraginoff, Harbin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: H. Hildebrand, Harbin; M. L. Gureintz, Harbin; A. Grigor, Tientsin; Arne Tran; Rene Wartin, France; Mrs. Warebrut, Harbin; E. B. Temple, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper; A. Wenske, Copenhagen; V. Satz, Vladivostock; S. Korsakeff, Vladivostock; D. Boranoff, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. Schmerman; L. D. Cooper, Harbin.

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The Share Market

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. April 26	Last Quotation, Fri. May 3rd	Business Done in Shares During Week — High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo-Java	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	
Ayes Tawah	26.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	
Chemor United	1.02⅓	1.02½	1.02½	1.02⅓	
Consolidated	2.35	2.25	2.25	2.25	
Dominion	9.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
Gula Kalumpong	6.20	6.10	6.10	6.10	
Kota Bahroe	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Pengkalan	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Samagaga	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	
Tamah Merah	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	

Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons Land, Etc.

H. and S. Bank	580	577.50	577½	577½
Langkat	16.50	16.25	16.25	16.25
China Eng & Mining	9.25	10	10	10
North China	122.50	122.50	122½	122½
International (ord)	170	180	180	180
Kung Yik	16.25	15.75	15.75	15.75
Culty's Dairy	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Shanghai Dock	108	108	108	108
New Eng. & S. B. Wks.	18.25	18.00	18.00	18.00
S. & H. Wharf	72.00	72.50	72.50	72.50

Exchange

Bar Silver	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
T. T. on London	4/5	4/5⅜	4/5⅜	4/5
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.53	4.51	4.53	4.51
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	93.45	93.24	93.68	93.24
Mexican	72.72	73.2	73.2	72.88
Native Int.	04	03	05	02

London Rubber Quotations

Spot	2/4½	2/4½		
Forward	2/6	2/6		
Tendency	Weak	Inactive		

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week ended	April 28	349

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Shanghai Stock Exchange

Interpreters of the East

TAGORE,	*The Crescent Moon: Child Poems* (*The intimate, wondrous world of the little child crystalized in delicacy and exquisiteness, gems.*)	$3.13
,,	*Citanjali* (*His famous religious meditations which have made such a profound impression on the West.*)	3.13
,,	*Songs of Kabir.* (*One hundred songs of Kabir, one of the most interesting personalities in the history of Indian mysticism.*)	3.13
,,	*Stray Birds* (*A modern book of Proverbs called from the spirit of the East.*)	2.95
,,	*The Gardner: Love Poems.* (*Pictures combining Oriental atmosphere and symbolism, with love's hectic flights and calm candor. Rare.*)	3.13
,,	*Sacrifice and Other Plays.* (*The four new plays included in the collection—Sanyasi or The Ascetic, Malini, Sacrifice, and The King and the Queen—show the author at his best and consitute a valuable addition to dramatic literature.*)	3.13
NAIDU	*The Golden Threshold.* (*In Sarojini Naidu we have a more authentic vista of the modern life of complex India than either Kipling or Laurence Hope has offered.*)	2.50
,,	*The Broken Wing: Songs of love, death and destiny.* (*Written in English by the East Indian poet, there is music, color and passion in these poems which interpret the East for the West.*)	3.13

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New Books and Publications

The Rebuilding of Europe. By David Jayne Hill. New York: The Century Co., 1917.

"The struggle now going on," writes David Jayne Hill in the preface to his new book, *The Rebuilding of Europe*, has been variously called 'a trade war,' a contest regarding 'the destiny of small states,' 'a war for democracy,' and 'a war for principles.' What has been most completely overlooked is the fact that the Great War was not in its beginnings, and is not now, so much a struggle between different forms of government as it is a question regarding the purpose and spirit of all government. . . . The truth is that the Great War is a revolution against the alleged rights of arbitrary force, rendered necessary by the failure to reach the goal of a secure international organization by an evolutionary process."

To show wherein this failure lay, is Dr. Hill's task in the first chapter of his book, which deals with the development of the idea of the states in modern Europe.

The historian and the evolutionary scientist are fatalists only when they forget that thought is as much a part of evolution as peoples and institutions. It is only when we perceive once for all and clearly that the concept of national sovereignty which has come down to us from medieval times, and which has been in theory accepted even by democratic governments, is wrong, that we cease to be fatalists. For so long as we contend merely for an emotional ideal—as, for instance, for peace or for liberty, or for democracy—our wills are not really free. It is only when we see beyond these great goods the principle of justice on which they depend that we cease to be merely impulsive. And if we seek for liberty through the study of sociological and physchological laws, then we are in danger of becoming fatalists with a vengeance.

Because Dr. Hill has clarified and justified and given due authority to the conception of law and justice as distinct from irresponsible might in international relations, his book deserves to be called a liberalizing and in the only proper sense of the word an optimistic work. But he goes beyond this, taking into consideration existing realities, the economic and political situation of the world to-day. Finally, without outlining a detailed program, he develops from the facts and principles previously considered his ideas of the reorganization of the world, making the difficulties in the way of permanent peace seem less formidable than to minds less fundamentally clear they may easily appear.

The profundity and lucidity of this little book give it an importance far beyond that of most discussions of the war and its problems.

Principles of Ocean Transportation—By Emory R. Johnson and Grover G. Huebner. D. Appleton & Co., 513 pp. Chinese-American Publishing Co., Shanghai, U. S. $2.50.

This volume contains a non-technical description of ocean carriers and their services, an account of ocean conferences and agreements, an explanation of fares and rates, and a description of the principles and practices of government aid and regulation of ocean shipping. All this information is made accessible and serviceable to the general reader who would otherwise be quite at a loss to find it. The statistics are brought fully up to date by the authors, both of whom have been specialists in the field for many years. Numerous illustrations, maps and diagrams accompany the text.

Who was Responsible for the War? The Verdict of History. By Senator Tommaso Tittoni. Preface by Nelson Gay. Bloud & Gay: Paris, 3, Rue Garonciere.

This little book contains English translations of addresses by Senator Tommaso Tittoni, formerly Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Italian Ambassador to Paris. The addresses were delivered during the years 1915 and 1916 and cover in detail the diplomatic developments leading up to the entrance of Italy into the war.

The History of Medieval Europe. By Lynn Thorndike. Houghton, Mifflin. 682 pp. Ill. $2.75.

This book traces the development of Europe and its civilization from the decline of the Roman Empire to the opening of the sixteenth century. It is intended to serve the college student and the general reader.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of MARGUERITE DODDS, Deceased. | Cause No. 650 Special (Administration) Proceeding No. 246 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 28, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

AMY R. HOLWAY,
Administratrix,
Bridgeman School, West Gate,
Shanghai, China.

April 29, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of PATRICK J. CORRIGAN, Deceased. | Consular Court Estate

TO THE UNKNOWN HEIRS OF THE DECEDENT:

Notice is hereby given that the assets and funds collected by the consular court in the above-entitled estate have been transferred to this Court and are now awaiting proof by any claimant that he or she is entitled to receive the same. In case no such proof is received within the time required by law the said assets and funds will be forwarded to the Treasury of the United States.

PAUL McRAE.
Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China, April 18, 1918.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

April 27, 1918—Cause No. 578, Chong Kee v. Robert Dollar Co.; plaintiff's brief.
" 29, 1918—Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Mfg. Co.; answer.
" 29, 1918—Cause No. 440, Nisshin Oil Mill Co., Ltd., v. Samuel Zimmerman et al; satisfaction of judgment.
" 29, 1918—From Consular Court, District of Tientsin; In re Estate of Arthur Dean Copeland deceased; inventory; application for order of sale.
" 30, 1918—Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; motion to strike counterclaim.
May 2, 1918—Cause No. 615, Chinese-American Company v. William H. Tenney; plaintiff's replication.

Hearings:

April 27, 1918—Cause No. 647, In re Estate of Alfred Carroll Hunter, deceased; hearing on petition.
17, 1918—Cause No. 615, Chinese-American Company v. Tenney; testimony of M. Teplitsky taken.
May 3, 1918—Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Judgments and Orders:

April 29, 1918—Cause No. 647, In re Estate of Alfred Carroll Hunter, deceased; order appointing special administrator.
" 30, 1918—From Consular Court, District of Tientsin; In re Estate of Arthur Dean Copeland, deceased; order of sale.
May 1, 1918—Cause No. 563, Karl Schnabel et al. v. Garland Steamship Co.; order for Clerk to receive defendant's tender of G. $7,848.07.
" 3, 1918—Cause No. 649, United States v. Pablo Antonio; sentence.
" 3, 1918—Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; counterclaim stricken; defendant given till May 4, to amend answer.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 6, 1918—Cause No. 615, Chinese-American Co. v. Tenney.
" 6, 1918—Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co.

IN RE ESTATE OF HENRY AUGUST JAEGER, DECEASED.
(*Filed April 26, 1918.*)

SYLLABUS

1. ADMINISTRATION PROCEEDINGS. Where the consular court has, in good faith, assumed jurisdiction to administer an estate and exercised it up to a point when the cause was found to be beyond its competency its proceedings may be adopted and confirmed by this Court.

2.—*Distribution* of personalty directed in accordance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1901.

M. L. Heen, Esquire, pro se.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition of M. L. Heen, Esquire, for the issuance to him of

Letters of Administration in the above entitled estate. The first four paragraphs of the petition are as follows:

> "(1) That Henry August Jaeger, deceased, died intestate on the 30th day of December 1916, in the International Settlement at Shanghai, China, leaving surviving him a widow named Nellie Everiet Jaeger, and a minor daughter be named Marion Jaeger.
>
> "(2) That on the 5th day of January 1917, a petition, a certified copy of which is hereunto attached marked exhibit 'A', was entered and filed in the United States (American) Consular Court at Shanghai, China, by the said Nellie Everiet Jaeger, praying that the said estate be administered upon and that your petitioner, M. L. Heen, Esquire, appointed administrator to serve without bond.
>
> "(3) The petition hereinbefore mentioned was duly heard in open Court, evidence being produced in support of the allegations therein contained and letters of administration, a certified copy of which is hereunto attached marked exhibit 'B', were duly issued and granted to the said M. L. Heen, Esquire, your petitioner, who thereupon qualified and entered upon the administration of the aforesaid estate without giving bond.
>
> "(4) That some time after the appointment of your petitioner as administrator of the aforesaid estate assets came into his hands belonging to the said estate which disclosed the fact that the estate was worth more than $500 United States Currency and that thereupon the United States (American) Consular Court at Shanghai, China, refused to act, assigning as its reason therefor that the matter was without its jurisdiction."

From the record in the consular court, which has been transferred here, it appears that decedent's widow asked for the appointment of petitioner as administrator and that letters were issued to him accordingly, under which he has since been acting. It further appears that testimony was taken in support of the petition, that a notice to creditors was duly published according to law and that more than the required six months have elapsed since the date of such publication.

We do not think that the estate should be subjected to the expense and delay of a second publication. The consular court is under the "supervisory control" [1] of this Court and the former's proceedings in administration cases are subject to this Court's direction, must be reported and may be reviewed at the latter's instance.[2] To a certain extent, therefore, the proceedings of the consular court in such a case are those of this Court and it would seem quite proper for the latter to adopt so much of such proceedings as appear to be regular and to have served the purpose intended. Analogy may be found in the removal of causes from a state to a federal court, the latter usually accepting and following the rulings already made in the former.[3] The maxim *lex neminem agit ad vana seu inutilia*[4] would seem applicable and it would appear both vain and useless to repeat steps which have been regularly taken below. For where the consular court has in good faith assumed jurisdiction and exercised it up to a point where it appears that the case really belongs to this Court nothing would be gained by traversing here the same ground again and no sound rule of practice would seem to be infringed by confirming and adopting what has already been done. The testimony in the consular court will, therefore, be treated as having been taken, and the publication of notice as having been made, under the authority of this Court and the appointment of the petitioner as administrator is hereby confirmed, tho letters of administration must issue out of this Court.

1. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 2.
2. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 2.
3. Cyc., XXXIV, 1318, Note 75 and cases cited.
4. Broom's Legal Maxims, 252, and cases cited.

The petitioner files a separate application for leave to pay claims, including administrator's fees, and to distribute the balance. It appearing that the deceased left surviving a widow and only one child, for whom it seems a guardian has been appointed by the Territorial Circuit Court of Hawaii, distribution is governed by the following provision:

> "If there be a widow and a child or children, or a descendant or descendants from a child, the widow shall have one-third only." [5]

It is therefore considered and adjudged—

(1) That all claims against the said estate not presented within six months from the date of said publication be and the same are hereby barred;

(2) That Letters of Administration issue to the petitioner upon his taking and subscribing the oath and presenting a proper bond in the sum of Shanghai Taels Three Thousand (Tls. 3,000.00);

(3) That upon receipt of said letters the Administrator is authorized to pay all proper claims against the said estate, including Court fees and the fees earned by him as administrator;

(4) That he distribute the balance of the assets, two-thirds to the guardian of the decedent's minor child and the remaining one-third to the decedent's widow;

(5) That in case any disagreement should arise between the latter and the said guardian as to the division of the personal property, the same be sold and the proceeds distributed in the same proportion.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
Judge.

5. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 375; In re Estate of Henry Varnum Noyes, deceased, U S. Court for China, Estate No. 160.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *vs.* PABLO ANTONIO

(Filed May 3, 1918)

SYLLABUS

1. SLANDER. While at Common Law slander is not a crime, under an Act of Congress extended to this jurisdiction a false imputation against female chastity is penalized by fine or imprisonment or both.

2.—: *Justification.* It is not a sufficient justification for one who repeats or circulates such a charge that he heard it from another.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, District Attorney, for the Prosecution.
Frank W. Hadley, Esquire, for the Defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The defendant, an American subject (Filipino), is accused of having made a false charge of unchastity in using of and concerning the complaining witness

> "Words in the Tagalog language, of the tenor following: 'Si * * ay bina babaye ni * *', and which being translated into the English language, is as follows: 'Mrs. * * has committed adultery with * *'."

The person against whom this charge is alleged to have been made is a Filipina, eight years married, who has been the mother of five children, two of whom are now living. It is admitted by the accused himself that the charge is without the slightest foundation. Indeed he states that he has known her for seven or eight years and that her conduct and reputation are both good. He denies that he made the charge at all, but

four witnesses testify that he told them substantially, and for the most part separately, what is alleged in the information. Among these were the husband of the complaining witness and her brother-in-law, and it naturally followed that the husband was greatly distressed especially as the complaining witness was then absent in Manila. A telegram purporting to have been sent to her by her brother-in-law is produced in evidence, reading: "Come immediately * * * (the husband) in great trouble."

This testimony does not bear the marks of collusion. Indeed there are certain differences which defendant's counsel refers to as contradictory, but the discrepancies do not appear to be greater than such as would arise among various individuals relating circumstances some time after they occurred. Moreover, we agree with the District Attorney that there is no adequate motive which would lead the husband and brother-in-law of this woman falsely to charge the accused with having made such a statement; for the effect upon themselves and their family of giving it publicity could be nothing else than disagreeable in the extreme. No reason appearing, therefore, why the witnesses for the prosecution should not be believed, their testimony being corroborated by the telegram in question, and defendant's denial being without corroboration, we have no alternative but to give credit to their testimony in preference to his.

It is true that the witnesses declare that the accused in making the statement to them claimed to have heard it from another Filipina. But in testifying for himself accused makes no such claim and it would not have constituted a defence if he had actually proven such a claim. For one cannot justify defamation by quoting another.[1] It would not do to permit a party to escape the consequences of such a cruel imputation upon a worthy and highly respectable wife and mother by merely attributing it to someone else. A woman's reputation cannot be exposed to any such peril and one who circulates false rumors concerning it must assume the responsibility therefor and accept the consequences.

Slander (i.e. unwritten defamation) was not a crime at Common Law,[2] but under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, which is in force here as regards those under American jurisdiction:

> "Whoever wrongfully accuses any woman of unchastity shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, and shall also be liable to a civil action for damages by the party injured."[3]

The defendant is hereby sentenced to three months of imprisonment to be served in the prison for American Convicts in Shanghai unless transferred elsewhere, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1. Cyc. XXV, 415.
2. Id. 568
3. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 818.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of THEODORE MOOREHEAD, Deceased. | Cause No. 648

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 21, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

THEODORE P. MOOREHEAD,
Administrator with the will annexed,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China,
April 13, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ALICE PARKER DAVIS, Deceased. | Cause No. 633

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 21, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN KER DAVIS,
Administrator,
American Consulate,
Antung, China.
April 19, 1918.